

Landmine kills SLA militiaman

RASHAYA, Lebanon (R) — A landmine exploded under a South Lebanon Army (SLA) vehicle on Wednesday, killing one militiaman and wounding two others, security sources said. The mine, apparently planted by Lebanese resistance fighters, went off near the town of Jezzine inside Israel's self-styled "security zone." In Tel Aviv, Israeli sources reported that an SLA fighter was killed on Tuesday when his vehicle ran over a landmine near Jezzine but outside the zone. They said four SLA militiamen were slightly hurt in a clash with resistance fighters on Wednesday near the village of Alshiya inside the zone. More than 2,000 SLA troops and 800 Israeli soldiers patrol the security zone, a 10-kilometre border strip established by Israel in 1985.

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France restricts Tunisian fugitive

PARIS (R) — An exiled leader of a Tunisian Muslim fundamentalist group, accused in a mass trial in Tunis last week, says French authorities have restricted him to Paris and ordered him to report to police once a week. Habib Mokni, of Tunisia's Islamic Tendency Movement (MTI), was sentenced in his absence to 11 years jail by a Tunisian court six years ago on charges of belonging to an illicit organisation, spreading false propaganda, and slandering Tunisian head of state, President Habib Bourguiba. Mr. Mokni, 52, who says he was one of the five members of MTI's political bureau until he came to France in 1981, has been "assigned to his Paris residence," for public order reasons, official sources said. Contacted by telephone, Mr. Mokni told Reuters French authorities had assured him he would not be extradited to Tunisia because of his political refugee status. In Beirut two pro-Tunisian groups threatened on Wednesday to take reprisals against Tunisia if it executed seven Muslim fundamentalists convicted of seeking to overthrow the government.

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Regent sends good wishes to China, Cyprus and Nigeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the Regent, on Wednesday sent a cable of good wishes to Chinese President Li Xiangnan congratulating him on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The Regent wished the Chinese leader continuing good health and happiness and the Chinese people further progress and prosperity. The Regent also sent similar cables of good wishes to Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou on the occasion of his country's Independence Day and to Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida on the occasion of Nigeria's National Day.

Bridges to close

AMMAN (Petra) — The King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges across the River Jordan will be closed for traffic on Friday, Oct. 2, according to an announcement by the Public Security Department (PSD). The statement requested the members of the public to refrain from going to the bridges on that day but gave no reason for the closure. Normally the bridges remain open between Sunday and Friday and close on Saturdays.

Jordan elected to U.N. panel

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Ali Maher Nashashibi, member of Jordan's permanent mission to the United Nations, was elected on Wednesday as deputy chairman of the first U.N. Committee on International Peace and Disarmament. Mr. Nashashibi's candidacy was supported by the bloc of the Asian states accredited to the international body.

Morocco pushing for Islamic summit

RABAT (R) — Morocco's King Hassan is trying to arrange an emergency Islamic summit in November to discuss the July clashes in the holy city of Mecca, diplomatic sources said on Wednesday. They said the king needed the support of two-thirds of the 46 members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), but this might be difficult to obtain because the issue might be seen as too controversial. The diplomats said King Hassan wanted the summit to convene after the extraordinary meeting of Arab leaders in Amman on Nov. 8, called to discuss ways of persuading Iran to halt its seven-year war with Iraq.

Lebanese unions announce civil disobedience drive

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's trade unions decided on Wednesday to launch a civil disobedience campaign, including a tax strike and an indefinite work stoppage, to protest against soaring prices. "We will start the first stage of civil disobedience tomorrow," Antoine Bechara, president of the General Labour Confederation, told Reuters after a union conference agreed the campaign. Mr. Bechara said that in the first phase of the campaign members would be asked to stop paying taxes and bills like water, electricity and car licence fees.

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King continues successful talks on Amman summit with Gulf leaders

His Majesty in Bahrain on fifth leg of Gulf visit

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

BAHRAIN — His Majesty King Hussein met with the emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, on Wednesday amid reports that His Majesty had secured broad Arab support during his current Gulf tour aimed at closing Arab ranks and thus ensure maximum attendance at and success of the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Amman on Nov. 8.

The Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency (GNA) said the talks between the King and Sheikh Isa during the monarch's overnight stay here were expected to cover the latest developments in the Arab scene and preparations for the Amman summit as well as means to restore Arab solidarity. The King, who is accompanied by a high-level Jordanian delegation, arrived here Wednesday evening on the fifth leg of a tour of Gulf Arab capitals. He began the visit early this week with a three-day stay in Oman before flying on to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) after talks with Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of

Oman. In the UAE capital of Abu Dhabi, the King met with UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan. The monarch arrived in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Tuesday evening for talks with King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz and flew to Kuwait Wednesday morning after discussions with the Saudi leader.

During his three-hour stay in Kuwait, the King met with the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Reports by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, and the respective information media of the Gulf Arab states as well as international news agencies said the main issues covered in the King's talks with the Gulf leaders were the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem and the forthcoming Amman summit.

The King's tour was seen as part of Jordan's effort to ensure maximum attendance at the summit by expanding the agenda for the gathering to include the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in strife-torn Lebanon in addition to the seven-year-old Gulf war which was earlier cited as the main subject to be tackled during the conference. The decision to hold the summit in Amman was made by a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in a Sept. 20 meeting in Tunis and an official statement issued after the meeting said the Amman summit "will discuss the Iran-Iraq war and the threats it poses to (Arab) security."

However, Syria and Libya have expressed reservations over dedicating the summit solely to the Gulf war and insisted that the Arab-Israeli conflict be given priority at the meeting.

Reports in the Gulf Arab media and Western news agencies indicated that the King was meeting broad support for a compromise proposal to overcome the Syrian and Libyan reservations and ensure their attendance at the summit by including the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Lebanese situation in the conference agenda.

Ruter quoted an Arab diplomat in Kuwait as saying that the Gulf leaders had so far agreed that to expand the summit agenda to include various Arab issues while focusing on the Iran-Iraq war and its repercussions on Arab security. This agreement, said the diplomat, is seen as a clear success of King Hussein in clearing the main hurdle and ensuring the success of the Amman gathering.

Press reports in the Gulf states echoed the same sentiment. Reporting on the King's meeting with Sheikh Jaber, Petra said the two leaders made a "thorough evaluation of the current Arab situation and various threats facing the region, including the Iran-Iraq war."

Kuwait and Jordan, Petra said, shared identical views and positions over the Gulf war since both countries agree that a united Arab stand "will have a great bearing on (efforts for) ending the conflict."

The situation in Lebanon and (Continued on page 3)

Iranian boat attacks Saudi-bound tanker; mine scare hits new peak

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — An Iranian speedboat raked the Greek tanker Koriana with machine-gun fire and rocket propelled grenades as it was sailing to Saudi Arabia, shipping sources said Wednesday.

The attack early Wednesday added to tension growing on the Iran-Iraq war front and shipping lanes of the Gulf. More areas of the Gulf were being reported as potentially hazardous to ships and British mine-sweepers continued efforts to locate suspected mines in the southern waterway.

U.S. warships escorted a re-flagged tanker and a separate convoy of fleet supply vessels through the Gulf (see page 2), hours after the Iranian gunboat attack on the Koriana.

A Mayday call for help from U.S. warships was the instinctive action of the captain of the 38,000-tonne Koriana when it was attacked but he got no response and it was not known whether any U.S. navy ship was in the area.

"American warships. This is an emergency," the captain was overheard shouting over the emergency frequency used by ships in distress, according to shipping executives quoted by AP.

The captain said later on ship-to-shore radio that the gunboat, apparently named by Iranian Revolutionary Guards, raked the tanker with rocket-propelled grenades and machine-gun fire.

"There was no serious damage. We have a few small holes in our accommodation," he added. The ship, hit 100 kilometres off Abu Dhabi, was sailing unaided to

Das Island near the emirate after the attack.

Tehran's news agency IRNA quoted Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying that the United States was close to a confrontation with Iran.

He said Iran would use its full potential in any such confrontation and give "a suitable response for minor mischievous acts," in the Gulf.

British minesweepers are now combing a danger zone in a busy shipping channel, 32 kilometres off Dubai, where the U.S. navy spotted suspicious objects earlier this week. Diplomats said they had not yet found any mines.

Iran has staged hit-and-run attacks on Gulf shipping from fast launches and is also suspected of

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli soldier found killed

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A Dutch-born convert to Judaism serving in the Israeli army, whose body was found earlier this week in northern Israel, was murdered, Israeli police said Wednesday.

The body of Hanoch Steve Danman, 27, was discovered less than a week after a reservist soldier was stabbed to death in northern Israel, apparently by an Arab.

Danman suffered two deep head wounds inflicted by a sharp heavy instrument, Israeli army police said. The report quoted police as saying Danman apparently was kidnapped and killed by Arabs.

Shaul Levy, the police commander in northern Israel, would not comment on the investigation, but said that "the probability that this was a terrorist attack is quite high."

Danman had been missing since Sept. 20 when he failed to return to his unit in the occupied Golan Heights.

In another development, Israeli police have arrested three Palestinians suspected of planning to explode a booby-trapped car in Jerusalem's crowded main bus terminal, police said on Tuesday.

There was no immediate indication the suspects were linked to another Palestinian charged on Monday in an alleged plot to explode a car bomb in the Jerusalem government complex where Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has his offices.

A fundamentalist Muslim woman identified as Dalal, from Beit Jalla in the occupied West Bank, was described by military prosecutors on Tuesday as having volunteered to drive the car on a suicide mission in the latter case.

A military court on Monday charged 29-year-old electrical engineer Suleiman Zuheiri as mastermind of that plot.

Mr. Zuheiri, 29, belonged to a group called Islamic Jihad and got his orders from Fateh, the mainstream branch of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), according to Israeli officials.

The indictment against Mr. Zuheiri, a resident of the Nur Shams refugee camp near Nabulus, was submitted Sunday to the Nabulus military court and released Tuesday.

Additional indictments will be issued in the next few days against the woman and other Islamic Jihad members, said an official.

White House reserves judgment on move to ban imports from Iran

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Reagan administration on Wednesday reserved judgment on a congressional move to ban imports from Iran, although officials were in sympathy with the general thrust of the proposal.

White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater said the administration was considering the proposed ban but had not reached any conclusions.

The Senate voted 98-0 on Tuesday to ban imports from Iran following disclosure of a recent sharp rise in imports of Iranian oil.

Fitzwater said the administration was "in general agreement with the thrust and general principles" of the legislation.

But he said officials were discussing the possible impact of an import ban and wanted to be sure the effects were fully understood.

"We're both on the same track on this bill," Fitzwater said.

White House officials said some concern was being expressed that the Iranians might use an embargo as a pretext not to make good on the U.S.-Iranian Agreements that paved the way for the release of U.S. embassy hostages in January 1981.

Under the accords the two countries agreed to settle financial claims involving billions of dollars.

"So it's possible that if (the ban) could hurt us more than it hurts them," one official quoted by Reuters said.

The official, who asked not to be identified, called the Senate vote symbolic and noted that the ban was still a long way from becoming law. It was attached as an amendment to a defence bill and has yet to be voted on by the House of Representatives.

The Senate was scheduled to return again Wednesday to a Defence Department budget bill that is being delayed by opposition Democrats' proposals concerning Mr. Reagan's policies on the Gulf and nuclear arms con-

trol. On Tuesday, the nation's top military officer told a Senate committee that the navy underestimated the threat posed by Iranian mines (see page 2).

The ban on imports from Iran was proposed by Republican Senator Bob Dole, who said, "while (Ayatollah Ruhollah) Khomeini is recklessly attacking Gulf shipping to stop the flow of everybody else's oil, we're buying a half-billion dollars of his oil every year."

The amendment defines Iranian products as "any article grown, mined, produced or manufactured in whole or part in Iran."

A key provision in the amendment gives the president authority to waive the ban on Iranian imports for up to 180 days should he determine "it is not in the interest of the United States."

Embargo on Iranian oil may cause 'dumping,' page 7

Sharaa meets Shultz, voices concern over Gulf

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa has told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that his country is worried that the Iran-Iraq war would spread, a State Department spokesman said.

Mr. Sharaa also assured Mr. Shultz on Tuesday that Syria would work to win the freedom of eight Americans held hostage by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said.

Mr. Sharaa described the hostage problem "as a crime against humanity and something the Syrian government felt they ought to be working on." Redman said at a briefing for reporters after the meeting at the U.S. mission to the United Nations.

He said Mr. Shultz and Mr. Sharaa also discussed Middle East peace efforts, but I don't think that exchange broke any new ground on one side or the other.

Mr. Shultz plans to visit the region next month in hopes of giving the stalemate Arab-Israeli peace effort some momentum. Syria, however, is not on his itinerary and peace efforts were not on the original agenda for his meeting with Mr. Sharaa.

Redman said Mr. Sharaa raised the subject of the Iran-Iraq war. "In discussing the Iran-Iraq war, the Syrian foreign minister said they were concerned that the war not spread further and they worked to that end," Redman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Sharaa expressed concern about the situation in the Gulf, where more than 300 commercial vessels have been attacked by both sides during the war and where U.S. forces caught an Iranian ship laying mines last week.

Redman said Mr. Shultz also expressed U.S. support for Lebanon's "territorial integrity and urged that those who have influence and can do something to help Lebanon use that influence in a constrained and positive way."

Ties between Syria and the United States have warmed recently with the U.S. perception that Syria is no longer supporting "international terrorism." A few weeks ago, the United States returned its ambassador to Damascus after almost a year and eased restrictions on the operation of U.S. oil companies in Syria.

But Syria is still on the list of nations the United States accuses of exporting "terrorism." Iran-Iraq war figures high in Shultz's bilateral talks, page 2

Labour minister urges Israeli unity on eve of Shultz visit

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Energy Minister Moshe Shaleh urged Israel's divided government on Wednesday to unite on a Middle East peace strategy before a visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz next month.

Mr. Shaleh, a member of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, told reporters: "We must not think on party lines but come and place our conditions for peace on the table."

Foreign diplomats to Tel Aviv said earlier that Mr. Shultz's trip to Israel, Jordan and Egypt, announced on Monday, was unlikely to break an Israeli cabinet deadlock on peace efforts.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the rightist Likud bloc is against Mr. Peres' plan for an international peace conference.

Mr. Shaleh urged Mr. Shamir to come up with an alternative before Mr. Shultz arrives. "Simply opposing a peace initiative is not an answer. The Americans won't accept it," Mr. Shaleh said.

The Arabs have called for an international peace conference attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Shultz will visit the region on his way to arms control talks in Moscow on Oct. 22. The Kremlin, which severed diplomatic ties with Israel in the 1967 Middle

East war, has been seeking a more active role in peace efforts. Israel has said it will not deal with the PLO and has objected to Soviet participation in an international peace conference until Soviet-Israeli relations are normalised.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met Mr. Peres in New York last week. He proposed exchanging interest offices with Israel but Mr. Peres insisted diplomatic relations between the two countries should be on a higher level, the Israeli daily Ma'ariv reported on Wednesday.

An Israeli spokesman declined to confirm or deny the Ma'ariv story. He told reporters: "We do not reveal details of diplomatic exchanges."

Egypt told the U.N. General Assembly on Tuesday that an international conference that includes the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was the only way to get Middle East peace efforts moving again.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmad Esmat Abdul Meguid said the conference should be held under U.N. auspices. He said all five permanent members of the Security Council and the PLO should take part.

Mr. Peres told the General Assembly on Tuesday he hoped the Shultz visit would clear the obstacles to a peace conference.

Iran wants 'sensible' move from Bonn to free hostage

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's parliament speaker told Bonn's ambassador in Tehran Wednesday that "another sensible move" by authorities in the case of two detained Lebanese could result in the freedom of a German hostage in Lebanon, Tehran Radio reported.

Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani did not spell out the "sensible move" he was referring to in a statement after a meeting with West German Ambassador Armin Freitag.

Mr. Freitag praised Tehran-Bonn relations and said the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini unconditionally helped in securing the release of a German hostage in Lebanon, the radio reported.

Alfred Schmidt, a German engineer with the electrical concern Siemens, was freed Sept. 7, nearly eight months after he was kidnapped by pro-Iranian Lebanese extremists in Beirut.

"The fact that the Iranian government willingly provided its help and made no conditions for its assistance reveals the level of the relations existing between the two countries," Mr. Freitag was reported as saying.

Syria and Iraq are widely believed to have been involved in securing Mr. Schmidt's release. Press reports had said a ransom was paid for the release, but Siemens denied the claims.

The Holy Fighters for Freedom group claimed in Beirut in July it kidnapped Schmidt and Rudolf Cordes, a German businessman with Hoechst.

Mr. Cordes, 53, remains in captivity. The Bonn government has said the abduction of the two was linked to the arrest in Germany of Mohammad Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese suspect in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner to Beirut, and his brother Ali Abbas. Washington has demanded Mohammad Ali Hamadei's extradition for trial in the United States. Bonn turned down the request.

The radio reported Mr. Rafsanjani responded to Mr. Freitag's remarks, saying it was Bonn's initiative in turning down the U.S. request that led to the release of Schmidt.

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U.S. warships escort new tanker convoy into the Gulf

DUBAI (R) — American warships and minesweeping helicopters escorted a new convoy of tankers into the Gulf on Wednesday, airborne reporters said.

About five U.S. warships escorted three or four tankers sailing in line. Two of the warships, the frigates Thach and Ford, were seen in the Gulf for the first time.

The helicopter carrier Guadalcanal was to the side of the convoy and other commercial ships appeared to be tagging along, the American NBC Television Network reporters said.

The tankers did not appear to be refueled Kuwaiti vessels, which are entitled to U.S. protection, and one shipping source said they might be U.S.-owned tankers flying foreign flags.

Shipping sources said the next convoy of refueled tankers to enter the Gulf had been expected around Oct. 5.

Meanwhile U.S. forces, under orders to attack any ship seen sailing southward through the Gulf on Tuesday, the Pentagon said.

Defence Department spokesman Fred Hoffman told reporters the liquefied gas carrier Gas Prince, flying the American flag,

left international waters off Kuwait about 5 a.m. local time, escorted by the U.S. frigate Hawes.

Mr. Hoffman said the 10th U.S.-escorted convoy of Kuwaiti tankers was proceeding through the central Gulf without incident.

The announcement at a regular briefing with reporters came as the United States warned it would immediately attack any ships sailing in the waterway and a key U.S. senator proposed a total American embargo on Iranian oil.

Mr. Hoffman also said that U.S. forces had spotted at least three objects in the sea near Dubai on Sunday which might have been mines and that shipping had been warned to use caution.

We have not satisfied ourselves yet that they were mines," he said.

U.S. forces last week attacked and captured an Iranian landing craft, the Iran Ajr, which the Pentagon said was sailing southward through the Gulf on Tuesday, the Pentagon said.

Defence Department spokesman Fred Hoffman told reporters the liquefied gas carrier Gas Prince, flying the American flag,

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, just back in Washington from visiting Arab leaders and U.S. forces in the Gulf, said in a U.S. television interview on Tuesday.

"When mines are being laid, and we see them, then of course we'd attack the ship and try to take it just as we did the other one because that's about as clear a violation and as clear a crime as you can have in international open waters."

Asked if the United States would continue to attack minesweeping vessels, Mr. Weinberger replied: "Oh yes, of course, that's part of our rules of engagement. That's about as hostile an act as you can imagine and we are not required to wait until we're hit, to wait until a ship is sunk."

"If we see a hostile act being committed, and laying lethal mines is certainly that, yes we attack immediately."

Senate Republican leader Robert Dole of Kansas proposed a complete U.S. embargo on Iranian oil and other imports.

The Republican presidential aspirant introduced an amendment to bar the imports — which include some \$700 million in oil — as an amendment to a pending defence bill.

He said the U.S. needed to send a message to Iran that "it will not tolerate business as usual," alleging that Iran had fired Chinese-made Silkworm missiles at Kuwait and mined the Gulf.

Mr. Hoffman told reporters at the Pentagon that the Hawes was the only ship escorting the Gas Prince, which arrived at Kuwait under escort on Sept. 16 to take on a load of liquefied gas. But he said the U.S. helicopter landing ship Guadalcanal was in the region to give assistance in hunting for mines if necessary.

Mr. Hoffman disputed charges by some Gulf shipping sources that the U.S. Navy might have been tardy in warning that the objects had been sighted 15 miles north of Dubai by the destroyer Kidd and one of its helicopters on Sunday night.

"Right," he said when asked if shipping had been warned immediately afterwards.

Three British minesweepers began operating in the Gulf on Tuesday and regional shipping sources said one of three was warning ships steering toward the area off Dubai.

As yet, even as we speak, we have no concrete evidence that there are any mines there," Mr. Hoffman said.

Adm. Crowe warns U.S. against pullout of Gulf force

WASHINGTON (AP) — A top military officer has told the Senate the navy is studying ways to reduce the number of U.S. ships in the Gulf region, but added it would be a "terrible error" for Congress to order a withdrawal.

"We're groping as to what the long-term level of forces should be there," Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

"We are looking at ways to draw down our forces to a more reasonable level," he said, noting that there are about 10 U.S. ships in the Gulf itself and another 20 nearby waters.

Asked to assess the impact of a proposed congressional order to halt President Ronald Reagan's policy of refueling Kuwait tankers, Adm. Crowe said, "to withdraw would be a terrible error and admission... I just think it would be a bona fide mistake. I don't see what it would gain."

State Department assails opposition to Saudi deal

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The State Department denounced opposition to a proposed \$1.4 billion sale of arms to Saudi Arabia on Tuesday and urged senators wanting it dropped to keep an open mind.

"It is unfortunate that these sales are being opposed by some when the Saudis are providing critical support to U.S. naval operations in the Gulf," State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley told reporters.

She did not specify the support, but said it met "our mutual interests and needs in ways in which many in Congress have overlooked."

U.S. officials decline to give details of Saudi help for the large U.S. fleet escorting Kuwaiti tankers through the Gulf.

Washington, however, has said publicly that Saudi airborne radar planes are supplying information on the movement of Iranian warships.

Pentagon to decide this week on fate of Israeli anti-missile system

WASHINGTON — The fate of a revolutionary Israeli anti-missile system that proponents say could change the military balance in the Middle East or protect Western Europe against very short-range battlefield missiles will be decided this week in the Pentagon.

The new Israeli weapon, key to Israel's participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), would deal with missiles below 300 miles in range. That is where the main Soviet tactical threat to West Germany and allied forces in Europe lies.

Under the proposed new U.S.-Soviet INF agreement missiles from 300 to 3,000 miles in range would be eliminated from Europe. Israel has developed an anti-tactical ballistic missiles (ATBM) system, which it proposes to demonstrate within 24 to 36 months of a funding go-ahead.

The system is designed to shoot down Soviet missiles of under 300 miles range with an anti-missile.

First phase deployment of the missiles could take place the early 1990s.

The company that would do most of the work on the project in Israel is Israel Aircraft Industries, which developed the now cancelled Lavi jet fighter.

Unlike the Lavi, the ATBM would make a compelling export item, its proponents argue. "It will be the first (such system) in the world and the only one in the world," one said.

The Israelis have told the Strategic Defence Office under Lt. General James Abrahamson that they could develop the system for \$200 million.

The proposal covers not only research and development but also demonstration of a comprehensive system. For the Israelis, this would mean an ATBM umbrella over their country with a high reliability and a very low "leak rate" — meaning that only an estimated one in 1,000 such

missiles would get through, proponents of the programme claim.

Israel would then become the first country in the world to demonstrate the central issues of SDI — that a nation can defend itself against missiles by shooting them down with a high rate of accuracy.

The project has been approved in principle by the SDI office, the U.S. Army, and the Conventional Defence Initiative Office. But it has been approved so far only on the basis of a cost-sharing formula that its backers say would make development impossible.

The Israelis are seeking a formula under which the United States would count land, buildings and expert know-how provided by Israel as part of its contribution.

The decision will affect the future security of NATO and South Korea as well as Israel — The Washington Times.

Iran-Iraq war figures high in Shultz's bilateral talks at U.N.

NEW YORK (USIA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of Bahrain and Iraq agreed on Tuesday on the need for maintaining pressure on Iran in an effort to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war, according to a State Department spokesman.

Shultz also met with the president of Lebanon and the foreign minister of Bangladesh during a busy morning of bilateral contacts on the fringes of the United Nations General Assembly meeting.

State Department spokesman Charles Redman said Shultz's discussions with Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed Ibo Mubarak Al Khalifa of Bahrain show that "our bilateral relations are in excellent shape. There are no problems." He said the two ministers talked about the Iran-Iraq war and efforts to resolve that conflict.

"There was agreement on the need to keep the pressure on, particularly on Iran, and to keep (U.N. Security Council) Resolution 598 intact as we proceed ahead in these efforts. Essentially, you could say there was agree-

ment with the approach that was adopted at the end of last week."

Redman said in reference to a Sept. 25 luncheon meeting between U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Redman pointed out that Shultz described in some detail the course of action the five permanent members agreed to follow. They agreed "to pursue the implementation of the resolution and in that context to work on the question of enforcement measures," he said, adding, "I think this element of pressure is very clear in all of that."

The spokesman said he expected Security Council consultations on the effort to begin "in due course, in the not too distant future."

In Shultz's meeting with Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz of Iraq, there was some discussion of bilateral issues. Redman said, with both ministers agreeing that "our bilateral relationship is moving

ahead well and both sides intend to continue to keep it moving that way."

"A good portion of the meeting was devoted to the Iran-Iraq war, as you might expect," he said. "The two ministers reviewed the state of play, particularly the events of last week, and again agreed on the need to stay firm on the implementation of Resolution 598, to keep it intact, to preserve the unity of the Security Council and to keep the pressure on."

"The Iraqi minister expressed appreciation for the firm and clear stand that the United States had taken," Redman said.

Redman said he did not want to go into all of the details of the discussion between Shultz and the Iraqi foreign minister, who covered the full range of issues involved in the Iran-Iraq war.

"The U.S. position was laid out in quite some detail," the spokesman pointed out. "In that sense, I would only say, as you know, we have urged restraint for quite some time and we would continue to do that."

Weinberger Gulf trip may signal more involvement — Pravda

MOSCOW (R) — Pravda on Wednesday said U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's trip to the Gulf could signal deeper American involvement in the region.

The visit last week was "at least inappropriate at a time when intensive diplomatic efforts are being made to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict," the Soviet Communist Party daily said.

"In the opinion of political observers, it can serve as a signal for still deeper U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq conflict, which has already gone too far."

Moscow has condemned the presence of U.S. warships, sent by Washington to protect merchant vessels from the spillover from the war, as a major source of tension in the Gulf.

It has also supported United Nations efforts to bring about a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. The Soviet Union called on

Tuesday for the chiefs-of-staff of the five permanent members of the Security Council to coordinate formation of an international force to safeguard ships in the Gulf.

The Kremlin's Deputy Foreign Minister, Vladimir Petrovsky, told reporters the U.N. Military Staff Committee, long a low-profile panel that meets occasionally and in private, should be strengthened.

Usually the panel members just meet and welcome each other, he said. "But this is a good place for the heads of military staff to meet, to discuss the situation and report to the Security Council," he said.

Mr. Petrovsky said the military committee could marshal an international force to replace the warships now in the Gulf.

"Our own idea, a radically new idea, is to use the military staff committee so if, for example, the

presence of the fleet is necessary, then this presence will be coordinated under the United Nations flag," he said.

Under the U.N. charter, the staff committee comprises the military chiefs of staff, or their representatives, from the permanent members of the Security Council — the Soviet Union, France, Britain, China and the United States. It is to advise the council on "all questions relating to (its) military requirements for maintaining peace and security."

Last week, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze called for a U.N. naval presence in the Gulf.

The Soviet Union, U.S., Britain and other nations have naval forces in and around the Gulf to keep the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war from closing down vital shipping lanes.

On July 20th, the Security Council demanded an immediate

casefile in the Gulf war, withdrawal to internationally-recognized borders and an exchange of prisoners. Iraq has said it will accept the resolution if Iran does the same.

Mr. Petrovsky also suggested the U.S., which has said it will seek sanctions against Iran to force compliance with the Security Council resolution, should pull its own task force out of the Gulf in accordance with that same resolution.

Last week, U.S. Army helicopters attacked an Iranian ship which the United States said was sowing mines in the Gulf. Three Iranian crew were killed, and the ship was destroyed by a U.S. demolition team and the crew returned to Iraq.

"If you look at this resolution it does, not only concern... the parties involved. Restraint means refusal from the military buildup in the area," Mr. Petrovsky said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	18:05	Special Feature
18:30	18:30	Newsdesk
19:00	19:00	Dale with a Star
19:30	19:30	Evening Show Cont.
20:00	20:00	News Summary
20:30	20:30	Evening Show Cont.
21:00	21:00	News Summary
21:30	21:30	Evening Show Cont.
22:00	22:00	News Summary
22:30	22:30	Evening Show Cont.
23:00	23:00	News Summary
23:30	23:30	Evening Show Cont.
24:00	24:00	Chase Down
BBC WORLD SERVICE	07:00	Newsdesk
07:30	07:30	International
08:00	08:00	World News
08:30	08:30	World News
09:00	09:00	World News
09:30	09:30	World News
10:00	10:00	World News
10:30	10:30	World News
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RADIO JORDAN	07:00	Light Music
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FOR FRIDAY	22:00	Arabic Series
23:00	23:00	News Summary in Arabic
JORDAN TELEVISION	17:30	Le Corbusier in 1943 (feature film)
18:00	18:00	News in French
18:30	18:30	French Varieties
19:00	19:00	News in Arabic
19:30	19:30	Arabic Series
20:00	20:00	Arabic Series
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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* A painting exhibition by Bassam Mattar held at the Housing Bank Gallery (until Oct. 17).

FEATURE FILM

"High Sierra" at 7:00 p.m. Thursday at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . . . Tel. 6610267
American Centre . . . 644371
American Centre Library . . . 641520
British Council . . . 6301478
French Cultural Centre . . . 632018
Goethe Institute . . . 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre . . . 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre . . . 623409
Turkish Cultural Centre . . . 639771
Haya Arts Centre . . . 637095
Husseini Youth City . . . 667181-6
Y.W.C.A. . . 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. . . 664251
American Municipal Library . . . 630111
Univ. of Jordan Library . . . 643355

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman. Tel. 6254590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwadih. Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein. Tel. 661757.
Terzesseta Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwadih. Mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 623666.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali. Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman. Tel. 625363.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 771251.
Assiout International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmehani. Tel. 677534.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabal Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smiri. Tel. 811295.

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum". Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9:00 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Friday.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Annual. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists, Manti-

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QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
ARRIVALS	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
DEPARTURES	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
WEATHER	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
It will be relatively hot, with light and variable winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Min./max. temp.	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Amman	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Aqaba	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Desert	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Jordan Valley	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 15 per cent. Aqaba 14 per cent.	13:00	Bangkok (RJ)
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USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES	GENERAL
Amman Governorate	Jordan Television
Amman Civil Defence	Radio Jordan
Civil Defence Helpline	Ministry of Tourism
Civil Defence Quarters	Hotel complaints
Amman Downtown Fire Brigade	Price complaints

Queen Noor to open exhibit in Cologne

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor leaves on Friday to open an exhibition of Jordanian culture and antiquities over the ages in the West German city of Cologne.

The exhibition entitled "The King's Highway: 9,000 years of Art in the Kingdom of Jordan," will be held jointly by the Ministry of Tourism, the Royal Jordanian, and the West German embassy in Amman, as well as the Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum of Cologne.

The exhibition, similar to one opened by the Queen in Paris last November, will display an array of Jordanian antiquities unear-

thed from various sites at different stages, representing human civilisation and culture since early history.

Also to be displayed is a variety of costumes from Jordan and Palestine, consisting mainly of the Widad Qawar collection of costumes and jewellery. In addition, items from the ethnographic collection of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University will be shown, including women's crafts, domestic implements, furniture, and other pieces characterising the Jordanian culture and society in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Amman embarks on summit preparation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Greater Amman Municipality announced Wednesday that it has embarked on preparations for hosting the Arab summit meeting in November.

A municipality spokesman said that technical units have been formed to work around the clock throughout the Amman Governorate keeping all districts clean.

Workers will be cleaning the facades of buildings leading to the Queen Alia International Airport highway and inside the capital, itself. They will be cooperating with the private sector and with household owners and shopkeep-

ers in redecorating streets and cleaning the fronts of all buildings, painting the doors on top of stores with white paint and hanging posters welcoming the Arab heads of state, according to the spokesman.

He said that teams from the municipality have begun planting trees alongside roads, while others have begun cleaning public gardens.

The engineering section has been busy conducting plans for opening new side streets and providing detours for others that will be closed during the summit meeting, which is due to open on Nov. 8, the spokesman noted.

Muasher outlines investment potential for Chinese visitors

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Chinese investment delegation met here Wednesday with Minister of Industry, Trade, and Supply Rajai Muasher, who outlined Jordan's economic achievements over the past years and explained the government's incentives to encourage investment in the Kingdom.

Dr. Muasher said the Jordanian government has created an opportune atmosphere for foreign investors, and has paved the way for the country to serve as a centre for industrial and financial services in the Middle East.

Furthermore, the government

has been encouraging the private sector to contribute to the implementation of the five-year national development plan, and has been intent on attracting foreign capital for projects included in the plan, the minister said.

During the meeting, Dr. Muasher discussed with the delegation potential areas for cooperation between China and Jordan, such as launching joint ventures and expanding and diversifying the volume of trade between the two countries.

The delegation later met with

Mr. Mamdouh Abu Hassan, president of the Jordanian Businessmen Association (JBA), and were briefed by him on the development and objectives of the organisation, as well as its role in bolstering Jordan's trade relations with other countries. In addition, he pointed out areas for investments in Jordan.

The JBA, which was established in 1985, aims at promoting economic and social institutions in the Kingdom, as well as assisting companies and individuals in private sector activities.

Jordan, W. Germany pledge cooperation on lab project

By a reporter

AMMAN — Notes concerning technical cooperation between the governments of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany were exchanged on Wednesday by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Hmoud, and Hans-Peter Schiff, charge d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany in Amman.

According to the exchanged notes, the government of the West Germany shall continue its cooperation with the government of Jordan for the setting up of a laboratory for controlling the quality of plant protection agents, with a view to preserving public safety.

The notes also provide that the

German government shall assign a group of German experts and supply all materials and equipment required for the implementation of this project. The new laboratory is complementary to the already established "Plant Protection Agents Residue Laboratory" which the German government is supporting under a previous arrangement concluded between the two countries in February 1986.

Furthermore, it was noted that the German government is prepared to provide specialised training for a number of Jordanian experts who, upon return, shall carry on the work of the German experts.

The overall cost of this project is 2 million deutschmarks

Statistics Department receives U.N. grant

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will grant Jordan \$210,000 in the form of technical assistance to promote the work of the Department of Statistics in compiling agricultural data, in accordance with an agreement signed by the Ministry of Planning and the UNDP in Amman on Wednesday.

A UNDP spokesman said that the objective of the project is to assist the Department of Statistics in the preparation of sampling designs and the development of methodology for the surveying, implementation, and analysis of the following: a farm gate prices survey, a farm management and cost of production of crops survey, and a food consumption survey.

The spokesman told the Jordan Times that the project aims also at assisting the Jordanian Department of Statistics in developing statistical methods for crop forecasting and in preparing plans for a livestock census.

The project is also intended to provide further training to national personnel in statistics, methodology, and sampling techniques, and in analysis of accumulated data.

Mr. Tawfiq Ibn Amara, acting resident representative of UNDP, signed the agreement which will be implemented over a period of two years.

UNDP resident representative Dr. Ali Ahmad Atiq will be arriving here Thursday to take up his post, succeeding Mr. Sarfraz Khan Malik, who died in Amman last May.

Dr. Atiq, a Libyan national, has served in important positions in the Libyan government and as secretary-general of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

New job office begins operations

AMMAN (J.T.) — A newly-opened office for employment will today commence operations by accepting applications from job seekers to help them find work in the local labour market.

The office, opened by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, is located at the premises of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions in Shmeisani. It will be processing the applications and holding contacts with different businesses in an effort to obtain the jobs for the applicants.

The Ministry of Labour has appealed to all businesses to cooperate with the new office to help find work for unemployed Jordanians.

On Sept. 19, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan announced that nearly 50 per cent of Jordanian job seekers have been offered employment in different businesses, and that the ministry will continue its efforts to find jobs for all unemployed people.

Nearly 40,000 people have registered as jobless over the past two months. The minister stressed that measures are being taken to control the labour market in Jordan, so as to help Jordanians replace foreign workers.

THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE

Ecumenical Service on the occasion of THANKSGIVING DAY, Sunday Oct. 4, in the Evangelical Lutheran Good Shepherd's Church at 7:00 p.m. (Umm Al Summaq) Holy Communion and Sharing Dinner after Service in the Church Hall.

This service is common with the Rainbow Congregation, which meets every Saturday night, 6:30, at the Good Shepherd's Church. Only this Saturday, Oct. 3, our own service is postponed.

For more information, please contact: 822605 or 811295.



Lower House Speaker Akef Al Fayed (second from right) confers with his Indian counterpart Balam Jhakar (third from left) in a meeting on Wednesday attended by Deputy Speaker Ismail Hijazi (left) and Indian Ambassador to Jordan Gurcharan Singh.

(right). Second from left is Mr. V. Narayana Swami, member of the India's Upper House of Parliament who is one of four parliamentarians accompanying Mr. Jhakar (Petra photo).

Indian parliament speaker praises strong ties and cooperation with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The speaker of India's Lower House (Lok Sabha) of Parliament Balam Jhakar on Wednesday underlined the importance of maintaining strong Jordanian-Indian trade and economic relations, in general, and parliamentary ties, in particular.

Speaking at a meeting with Akef Al Fayed, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Jhakar said that an exchange of visits by parliamentarians from both countries is bound to strengthen and promote Jordanian-Indian relations and lead to coordination in their stands with regard to all issues of mutual concern.

For his part, Mr. Fayed praised India's supporting for just Arab causes, and said that India is assuming an honourable stand within the non-aligned group of nations. He said that Jordanian-Indian relations are continually developing, and the two countries are strengthening their parliamentary stands vis-a-vis regional and international issues.

Upon his arrival here on a brief stopover on his way to Baghdad,

Mr. Jhakar described Jordanian-Indian relations as strong and in excellent shape in all domains, including parliamentary coordination.

Mr. Jhakar paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's policies with regard to various international issues, and said that the King's visits to India had contributed, to a large extent, towards bolstering bilateral relations, Jordan and India, he said, together for the sake of establishing world peace, and both countries are interested in encouraging peaceful coexistence among the nations of the world.

Mr. Jhakar welcomed any future visit to India by a Jordanian parliamentary delegation for the sake of discussing the Gulf war and reaching a common under-

standing on means for ending the conflict. He said that India has been striving to end the war between Iran and Iraq and towards establishing peace in the Gulf region.

On his visit to Baghdad, he said he will discuss with Iraqi government officials ways to promote Iraqi-Indian parliamentary relations.

Mr. Ismail Hijazi, deputy speaker of Lower House of Parliament was among Jordanian parliament members and officials who welcomed Mr. Jhakar upon his arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport.

At noon Wednesday, Mr. Fayed hosted a luncheon in honour of Mr. Jhakar and his accompanying delegation. The event was attended by Mr. Hijazi and a number of parliament members.

Later on Wednesday, Mr. Jhakar and his accompanying delegation visited the historical city of Jerash. He was accompanied during the visit by Mr. Hijazi.

After his tour of Jerash, Mr. Jhakar departed for Baghdad. He was seen off by Mr. Hijazi.

Award conference opens with emphasis on role of Arab youth

By Nermeen Murad

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first Arab Conference for the Crown Prince Award opened Tuesday with welcoming speeches and an introductory address by the international secretary of the Duke of Edinburgh Award about the award scheme, its aims, philosophy, and international development.

Minister of Youth Eid Al Dahiyat spoke on behalf of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the patron of the conference, and discussed the importance of creating opportunities for youth in the Arab World.

In his speech, Mr. Dahiyat said that there are two truths that people working with youth in the Arab World should consider. One is that the youth constitute the vast majority of Arab societies. The other fact noted by the minister is that the "youth stage is one during which personalities and convictions are created," he added that "by dealing with this stage, we are, in fact, dealing with the making of whole generation with all that means in responsibility and dangers."

He stressed that, as a result of this, it is important that a general understanding of Arab youth is established, taking into account that the youth movement is a "complicated technical procedure," in which all sides of society and its institution should be responsible.

Mr. Dahiyat stressed the importance of the family in this process, describing it as "the correct starting point to building a generation which will be able to deal with the realities of the 21st century, whether sweet or sour."

He then went on to praise the Crown Prince Award and its role

as a "pioneer experimental project which was created to develop the talents and abilities already in our youth."

He added that the philosophy and aims of the Crown Prince Award will "open wide horizons to build methods which can answer practical hopes and aspirations of the youth, since it offers different dimensions which cover nearly all aspects of building a personality."

Earlier, Dr. Hani Abdel Rahman, conference rapporteur, thanked His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan for his continuous care and interest in the youth of Jordan. He stressed that Arab societies are unique be-

cause they are young societies.

Commander D.J. Newing RN, Secretary of the Duke of Edinburgh Award, praised Prince Hassan's "great achievements made in such a very short time." Commander Newing then outlined the aims of the award scheme which is now being operated by 47 countries.

The aims of the award are to encourage personal discovery develop self-reliance among young people. They are encouraged to set personal goals, to manage their time on a voluntary basis, and to develop perseverance, determination, initiative, and enthusiasm, and social responsibility.

Cerebral Palsy Foundation needs your help

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — If you happen to see a red-blue box today, put in any loose change you might have, and if you are feeling more generous, go ahead — the money will go to a good cause.

Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) members and friends, and university, college, and school students will be assigned to different corners in the capital, and to various organisations and firms to collect donations for the aid of cerebral palsy (CP) victims. They will also pass out pamphlets informing citizens about cerebral palsy and the help available to victims of the disease.

Over the past five years, the first Thursday in October has been designated as CP Flag Day. Although collections on this day gather only seven to eight per cent of the overall annual contributions, the importance of the flag day lies in increasing people's awareness of and participation in a national cause, said Fakhri Bilbeisi, president of the CPF.

Speaking to reporters, Mr. Bilbeisi labelled CP as a social responsibility. "This problem affects our children, our future generations, therefore, the responsibility of solving this problem falls on the shoulders of all citizens," he said.

Leila Sharaf, also speaking at the press conference, stressed the importance of the younger generation's participation. According to Mrs. Sharaf, the idea is to educate children and to build a feeling of wanting to help their society.

Last year an amount of JD 70,000 was collected by the CPF. JD 10,000 of which came from the CP Flag Day. The rest of the money came from private donations, and contributions from the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and the International Institute of Cerebral Palsy. Some aid from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Social Development was made available when they transferred a CP case to the CPF. The King Hussein Medical Centre has helped by offering its services, such as brain and other scans, free of charge.

"Over JD 150,000 is needed annually to cover the expenses of CP victims and the salaries of the centre's staff," said Mr. Bilbeisi,



explaining that JD 500 is needed for the treatment of each child. Over the past 10 years since the inception of the CPF, over 3,000 children have been treated in the CPF centres in Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, and Aqaba.

The centres offer free medical assessment and treatment, family counselling and advice about home management to promote the afflicted child's ability to achieve independence. In addition, they provide special equipment for home use and transportation, or the cost of transportation to the centres.

CPF statistics have shown that the number of incidences of CP in Jordan far exceed the number in developed countries. In Jordan, the rate is four cases out of 1,000, compared to one out of 1,000 in developed countries.

Several factors can cause CP, which has been defined as a

combination of medical conditions, not a disease which is characterised by nerve and muscle malfunctions. The factors which cause irreparable damage to the brain cells include: lack of oxygen reaching a baby's brain due to difficult or prolonged delivery, premature birth, incompatibility with the parent's blood, and disease or illness affecting the pregnant mother.

The 3,000 children which have been or are being treated are only 30 per cent of the 10,000 cases estimated to exist in the Kingdom. Mr. Bilbeisi pointed out that the number of CP cases is increasing. In previous interview with the Jordan Times, he said that this year there was an increase of 30 per cent in the number of CP cases over that of last year.

That 7,000 cases are still unaccounted for may be due largely

to lack of awareness. Some parents are ashamed to admit that they have a handicapped child, and social institutions have failed in reaching all the rural areas. "One of the problems we face is reaching the rural areas and those parents who keep their disabled children 'in the closet,'" said Mrs. Sharaf.

Early detection of CP is essential, as it improves considerably a child's chances of coping with the illness, she stressed.

A suggestion offered by Mrs. Samira Baban, head of the Cerebral Palsy Centre, was that the national official institutions play a much larger role in identifying cases, as they reach more areas than the smaller associations. In cooperation with the CP centres, there will be more contact with the rural areas and more chances of detecting CP. "It would be easier to educate parents on CP and to help them in accepting their child," she noted.

Mr. Bilbeisi added that future plans for rural regions include sweeping these areas with the use of caravans carrying a specialised doctor and other therapists. "This is one of the best ways, since we believe that a child should not be taken out of his home environment," he said.

Other future plans are: to build centres in populated areas, (present work is underway for a centre in Salt) to expand the Amman centre to accommodate new departments for occupational and speech therapy, a prosthetic workshop and more space for education; to hire the necessary personnel to run the new departments; and to implement the new project of conductive education, which will teach children to be independent and enter ordinary schools without mobility aids.

There is also hope for establishing an education and rehabilitation evaluation centre in the coming 10 years.

Mr. Bilbeisi expressed hope that the Ibn Sina CP Society will join the mother society, so that both can coordinate their efforts to extend awareness to all parts of the Kingdom. He also expressed hope that the ministries of health and social development and the GUVS will adopt a campaign to help eliminate CP.

"We have achieved more than we expected (over the past 10 years), but not as much as we hoped," concluded Mrs. Sharaf.

Iran attacks Saudi-bound ship

(Continued from page 1)

laying mines in retaliation for intensive Iraqi air raids against its tankers.

Shipping executives, quoted by AP, said several "possible" mine sightings had been reported by ships in the northern Gulf, while sailing to and from Kuwait on Sunday. That was the same day that the missile destroyer Kidd reported similar "possible" sightings of mines in the busy channel off Dubai.

Sources said warning of navigational hazards were circulated by the Middle East Navigation Systems Company, a Bahrain-based firm that supplies buoys and other navigational markers, and the British General Council of Shipping in London.

Television cameramen in heli-

copters also filmed a large U.S. large, about 33 metres by 133 metres, off the coast of Bahrain, reported to be serving as a sea-borne base for small U.S. navy minesweepers and commando units.

The United States has no large on-shore base facilities in the Gulf states.

According to the executives, the latest danger zones spanned 10 to 12-kilometre area near the Iranian-held island of Farsi, a stronghold of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, who are considered responsible for attacks on neutral shipping in the area, and possibly for mining the waters as well.

However, map coordinates reported in marine radio broadcasts gave five locations, four of them covering a 40-kilometre stretch of water off Farsi.

King continues successful talks

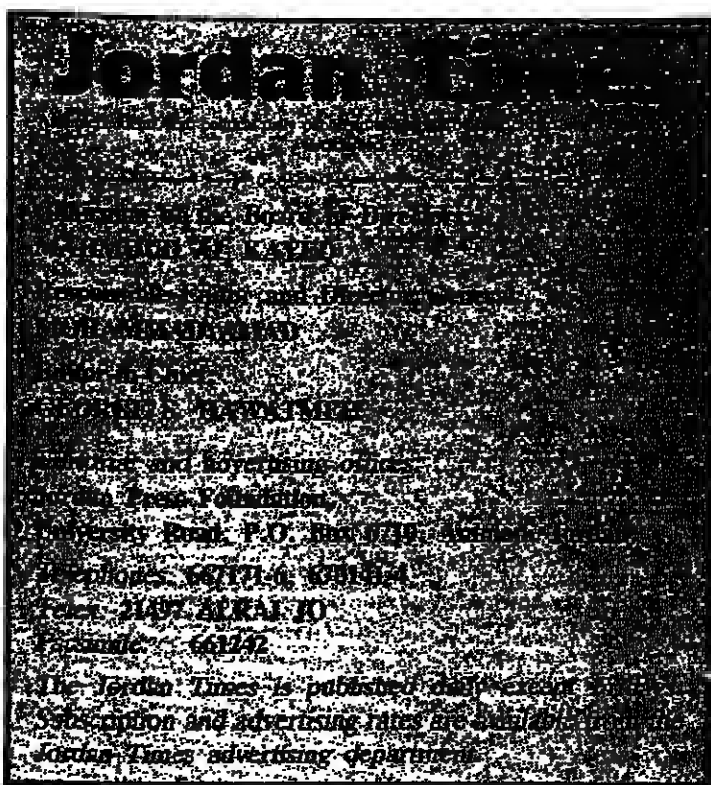
(Continued from page 1)

The latest developments in efforts for Arab-Israeli peace were also reviewed by the King and Sheikh Jaber during a luncheon the Kuwaiti leader hosted in honour of His Majesty and the accompanying delegation which includes Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and badia police chief Sharif Fawaz Zaben.

Petra said the Jordanian and Kuwaiti leaders expressed hope that the Amman summit would achieve "Arab solidarity to strengthen the region's position in facing the numerous threats and challenges."

Kuwait's positive response to the King's endeavours was also reflected in remarks made by Sheikh Jaber when he received the credentials of the newly appointed Jordanian ambassador to Kuwait, Nabil Al Talhouni. Petra said Sheikh Jaber paid tribute to the "wise leadership of His Majesty the King and his continuing efforts to achieve Arab solidarity and to end the Iran-Iraq war." Sheikh Jaber also expressed appreciation of the King's "keenness on defending Arab rights and supporting sisterly Arab countries," Petra added.

On the King's talks with the Saudi monarch in Jeddah, Petra said the two leaders discussed "the latest regional developments and the priority issues that will figure high at the Amman summit."



Charity starts at home

THE decision by the U.S. Senate to halt all imports from Iran including crude oil is a step in the right direction albeit long overdue. Although it will take some time before the legislative process is completed in order for the decision to assume the status of law, already it lends much needed and awaited credibility to U.S. policy in the Gulf.

It was literally incredible to see Washington hitting Iran with its left fist, while simultaneously feeding the war machine in that country with its right hand. What has hitherto added insult to injury is the fact that all this has been happening at a time when the U.S. had been spearheading the international campaign to apply meaningful sanctions against Tehran for its refusal to accept ceasefire Resolution 598. It was no surprise to discover that Iran has been, for some time, the second largest supplier of crude oil to the U.S., and, as a result, the U.S. has been providing the Khomenei regime with much of its total oil revenues. In actual dollar figures, the trade between Tehran and Washington, this year, has reached the huge amount of \$700 million, and we are not yet at the end of 1987.

Charity starts at home as they say, and there is no country that should know this more than the U.S. In order for the Reagan administration to lend strength to its position against Iran, it must show good faith by accelerating the legislative process, which will make the Senate's decision a binding law. What we hear now from the Reagan administration, in the wake of the Senate's move, is some form of grumbling to the effect that, while the White House appreciates and sympathises with the intentions which motivated the U.S. senators to adopt this decision, it foresees difficulties in implementing the measure.

It will be noted that Senator Robert Dole, a presidential hopeful, initiated the proposal to stop crude oil imports from Iran. The fact that he belongs to the Republican Party could not have escaped the attention of the White House. There is no doubt that Senator Dole will be suspected by his Republican rivals of playing politics with a very hot issue. But this is a domestic quarrel, and, as far as we in the Middle East are concerned, what Senator Dole has proposed is sound and correct; we wish that the White House had taken the initiative in this matter even earlier.

Still, we welcome this step by the Senate. For, when implemented, it will undoubtedly cut deeply into the coffers of the Iranian regime, and will surely damage the mullahs' capacity to sustain their war machine. One can hardly gloss over the fact that, without a strong war apparatus fuelled by the money that the regime earns from its oil exports, Iran cannot maintain its rejection of U.N. Resolution 598. The U.S. economy and energy flow will not be unduly hurt by the decision, as there is a glut in the oil market and the suppliers of crude oil exceed the importers. This is a most opportune time for the U.S. to apply the axe against Iran in the way that really hurts.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: King continues tour

KING HUSSEIN is continuing his contacts and talks with his brothers, the kings and heads of state of Arab countries. His current tour in the Gulf is part of his plan for creating a favourable atmosphere for the success of the coming summit in Amman. Successful contacts and consultations preceding the summit are bound to lead to a successful outcome, and to contribute towards the mobilisation of all Arab efforts for the common cause. The Arab states chose Amman as the venue for the coming extraordinary meeting in November, thus displaying appreciation of Jordan's efforts in striving to achieve solidarity among Arab states. At the same time, this move manifests the Arab leaders' recognition of this country's distinguished position within the Arab community. For this reason, we believe that the King's current tour to rally the Arabs is bound to achieve success and clear the atmosphere in preparation for the summit meeting. By agreeing to put their differences aside and meet in Amman, the Arab leaders expressed determination to make this summit a new and a constructive step leading towards further joint action on the regional and international fronts. Their gathering in Amman is reminiscent of their meeting in Khartoum following the 1967 defeat when they succeeded in limiting Israel's successes and in unifying the Arabs and preventing their enemy from achieving diplomatic victory. We hope the coming summit will mark the beginning of comprehensive and constructive action that can safeguard Arab rights and interests.

Al Dustour: King points to dangers

IN his tour trying to unify the Arab countries' stand for the purpose of making the coming Arab summit successful, King Hussein is clearly highlighting the immense challenges and dangers posed against the Arab Nation. In his talks with Arab leaders in the Gulf region, the King is seeking to concert the stands and the positions of Arab countries, specially those directly affected by the on-going Iran-Iraq war, and discussing means of strengthening Arab solidarity. The exchange of views and the discussions help to unify ranks and pave the way for a successful Arab summit meeting. These contacts are of paramount importance since they come at a time when the developments in the Gulf are moving fast and increasing in intensity and seriousness. The current assessment of the situation in the Gulf and the on-going consultations between King Hussein on the one hand and the other Arab heads of state on the other, are both leading to fruitful results. We hope that the coming summit meeting in Amman will succeed in ending all Arab failures and setbacks that had been instrumental in dividing the Arab World.

Sawt Al Shaab: King pursues efforts

KING HUSSEIN, now in the Gulf countries, is pursuing his efforts to rally the Arab leaders and unify their ranks before the coming summit in November. His endeavours are designed to concert the stands of the Arab countries with regard to the Gulf conflict and also the challenges posed to the Arab Nation by the Israeli occupation of Arab land. Jordan, which enjoys the support and the confidence of the Arab countries has been issuing warnings about the looming dangers inherent in the Iranian and Israeli challenges and about foreign countries expansionist designs in the Arab area. Jordan has realised at an early time that there can be no alternative to solidarity among the Arabs and there can be no success without joint stands and joint actions which is needed for the defence of the Arab Nation and the protection of the Arab order.

Shultz to push peace process during Middle East visit

From USIA

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will visit the Middle East in October en route to talks in Moscow "to try to help where he can" to move the peace process forward, a State Department official said. Speaking in a background briefing to foreign journalists at the U.S. Information Agency's Foreign Press Centre, September 29, the official reiterated that U.S. goals in the Middle East peace process remain unchanged. "We believe very strongly that the way to get to that peace is when the parties can sit down together and at face-to-face mode directly confront each other with their positions, discuss them, and decide how they can live with," the official said. "After all they are the ones who have to decide what the shape of a peace will be. No one from the outside can come in and tell them what it is going to be. This is what we have been trying to do." In his remarks to the journalists, the official also made these points: — Since U.S. military presence in the Gulf is non-confrontational, restricted to international waters and not war zones, the War Powers Act — limiting President Reagan's authority to commit forces — does not apply to the situation. — No decision has been made on what a possible U.S. arms sale package for Saudi Arabia might contain and discussions with the Congress consist simply of preliminary consultations. — The decision to close the Washington public information office of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation was taken by the Department of State to protest specific acts and developments within the PLO during the past year. Following are major excerpts from the briefing:

Moderator: Today the briefing will be on background; that means all attributions should be to a State Department official and we should not mention name or position, please. Thank you.

State Department official: By way of introduction again — just to repeat what I have said a number of times here and that is that the purpose of this is really not to make news. You have heard the State Department briefing — the major news that you have would come out of that.

It is to try to give you a perspective and the long range view of how we see our policies — why we are doing certain things to help you understand a little bit better what is going on in the Near East region.

I am open to questions. I do not have any statement to make. Please, go ahead.

Mr. Callis: Rafael Callis, Kuwait news agency. Can you tell us what motivated suddenly the trip of Secretary of State George Shultz since the programme had been announced earlier and there was no mention of the Middle East?

State Department official: What does the trip involve? What does he hope to accomplish other than the briefing that we heard in New York on that trip?

State Department official: I think what was done on the record by Chuck (Charles Redman) yesterday and Phyllis (Oakley) today pretty much sums up the reasoning for the Secretary's trip.

As you know, he has been scheduled for a short while already to go to Moscow October 22nd and 23rd. Before that trip though, for several days he will be stopping in the Middle East.

The reason why he is going there very honestly is to try to touch base with a number of the key players in the region — key actors — to try to help where he can to move the peace process forward.

It is a very important subject to the Secretary and to Administration policy and we have been engaged over the last couple of years in a fairly intensive way — very much behind the scenes though — to see how we can get a negotiating process moving that would result in a comprehensive peace.

This is our goal. This has been our goal and it has not changed. We believe very strongly that the way to get to that peace is when the parties can sit down together and at face to face mode directly confront each other with their positions, discuss them, and decide what they can live with.

Because after all they are the ones who have to decide what the shape of a peace will be. No one from the outside can come in and tell them what it is going to be. This is what we have been trying to do.

The purpose of the Secretary's personal involvement on the scene — because he has been involved very much personally behind the scene — is to try to see if there are some new ideas, to try to listen to what the leaders in the region have to say and to try to see are there ways that we can move forward a little bit more in getting toward that negotiation. It is very simply that.

Mr. Callis: Is this related in any way, for example, to the talks he held at the United Nations with Foreign Minister Perez, for example? Were there any new ideas introduced? Or Shvartznadze as a result — can you fill us in a little bit on that?

State Department official: By its nature, bringing about the conditions for negotiations for a Middle East peace is a process. It is a long process. It is a difficult, a very complex one.

Every stage of the way there are elements in the process that help bring you forward a little bit. As you know, there has been probably more progress towards that negotiation this year than there had been in the previous year.

When he does have talks — when other of our officials have talks here with leaders in the region, here, bilateral discussions — we try to probe, we try to see how it is that they think. What do they view — how do they view the process? How do they see

making an incremental step towards that goal of peace? That is basically it.

Question: How do you define the Saudi's security needs in the light of what you have just said, that you do not see imminent hostility on the part of Iran towards the United States?

State Department official: No, the United States and Saudi Arabia have different interests. It is very clear. Saudi Arabia is a major state bordering on the Gulf.

The United States has vital interests in the Gulf. We are not in there in any kind of confrontational stance with Iran. We do not want a confrontation. We do not see from where — we feel that our acts and our presence — our military presence — is not a provocative one.

What we are trying to do is to protect those interests. The Saudis have a place in the Gulf region. They are a permanent fixture over there. They have a relationship with Iran which is different from ours — of the nature of the region.

They look at their interests, of course, somewhat differently from the United States because they are a state in the region. We look at it in a slightly different way.

This does not mean to say that we do not see that they have a defensive need against potential dangers. We have developed in fact in our security relationship with Saudi Arabia, we have developed over the years, a view towards what are the Saudis' defensive needs.

You take a look at them, and they are an extremely large producer of oil. They also have massive resources of petroleum products that are important not only for their own economy and development but also for the Western world.

We take a look at that, and we also see the hostility that has been exhibited by some of the countries in the region, and specifically Iran in recent years, and in recent months which has become a little bit more vocal and we see that the Saudis have defensive needs.

Now, I am not saying that you are in a case of imminent hostility because I do not believe that you are. The point of the matter is that the Iran/Iraq war has brought about increased tensions in the region.

It has spread those tensions beyond the borders and beyond that border war between Iran and Iraq throughout the Gulf. It has affected the nature of relationship within the Gulf, and of course with the United States and most of the Western European countries as well. I think I gave you a long answer that really cannot be answered in a yes or no.

Question: Two points, please. About your first answer, until the statement announcing the Secretary's visit to the Middle East that was made yesterday, or the day before, the State Department — or today — the State Department has always said that the Secretary will go to the Middle East only when substantial progress has been achieved.

(Inaudible) such as the many times that you repeated that — now has there been such a progress achieved in the Middle East?

State Department official: What the Secretary has said is that if he felt that he could be helpful, that his personal presence could be helpful — he was ready to travel. Now we have seen over this evolutionary process of the last couple of years — considerable movement — and especially in the first half of 1987.

What we are trying to do is to see if we can move it even further and the Secretary feels that before he goes to Moscow he has several days and that his personal presence may add something to the process — may give it additional momentum.

I would not want you to make a mistake of jumping to conclusions in saying that there is an imminent breakthrough because that, I think, would be a wrong conclusion. It is a process that is a difficult one. It is a complex one. There are still major issues to be

decided. He is going to listen to new ideas, because we want to see what can be done in getting towards those negotiations — those direct negotiations that we feel is the best way to lead to peace.

Question: Again to follow what you just told us now, if we are to take what has been said before seriously — which we should as journalists — I am to convey that what you have told us now. We have to conclude that something different from what was two months ago has happened. Do you disagree with my conclusion?

State Department official: What I was saying again, and this is repeating myself and I apologise for that — but that it is an evolutionary process.

There are incremental steps and you do have movement. Negotiations by nature are a give-and-take procedure. The peace process, being such a complicated and complex procedure, requires people to talk, to give, to take, to try to understand the nuances of position.

What we are trying to find is a little bit more of the common ground to allow that process to move forward. We do not want the peace process to remain in a slow stage, but we would like to move it forward a little bit more.

Each time that you get closer to your goal, you feel like you have accomplished a little bit more.

Question: The second point that I want to ask is about the Saudi arms deal. You recently — the Administration not you — shut down the PLO office. One of the rationalisations was to prevent acts of terrorism or something like that — it has something to do with terrorism.

The senators that proposed or are now against the sale of weapons to the Saudis argue that they oppose it because of Saudi support to the PLO as a terrorist organisation.

How can the Administration in fact — (inaudible) the senators who oppose arms sale to Saudis, to the Egyptians to some other government a weapon with which to fight you with?

What can you tell these senators now? I mean you argued that the Saudi's assist the PLO, the PLO is a terrorist organisation, therefore, you closed their office — now you want to sell arms to the Saudis. How do you reconcile all of that?

State Department official: First of all as far as how the Saudis specifically view the PLO, I think I should let the Saudi government speak for itself on that point.

As far as our own decision on closing the Palestine Information Office here, as you know when the decision was made and it was a process that took several months of review because we felt that the issue was a very important one.

Until last year the Palestine Information Office was viewed in a somewhat different light. After a review and after a Justice Department decision that the PLO came under the purview of the Foreign Missions Act that the State Department had the authority to close the operation if it saw fit — because of a number of things that we saw acted on by the PLO this year that disturbed us very much, we felt that it was important for the Administration to state its position on the PLO.

The specific instances were related to the Algiers PNC (Palestine National Council), where you had the DFLP (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine), the PFLP (Palestine Front for the Liberation of Palestine) and the Communist party of Palestine reinserted into the PLO which as you all know is an umbrella organisation of many different groups.

Also, one thing that really disturbed us was that Abu Abbas who was connected directly with the Achille Lauro hijacking was readmitted to the executive committee.

Now this was for us a disturbing fact or a disturbing evolution in the PLO which we felt we had to show our opposition to. That is why the decision to close the PLO — which receives at present — in the present constitution — the majority of the financial support from the PLO.

State Department official: So it is a foreign organisation — a representative of a foreign organisation that can be closed under the Foreign Mission Act.

Question: I am not debating that at all.

State Department official: I just wanted to clarify those points.

Question: What I did ask is what can you tell Alan Cranston and those senators who do not want to provide Saudi Arabia American weapons because they provide one among other arguments that the Saudis finance the PLO which you agreed is a terrorist organisation. That is my question.

State Department official: We have always talked about the PLO as an umbrella organisation which has in its constituent parts some groups that advocate terrorism. Whenever any of those groups has any activity we very strongly condemn that. We condemn acts of terrorism from

wherever it comes. If it happens to be by a group within the PLO, we condemn that group for its action.

What I think that you have to take a look at is that the Arab World in general has a commitment to the PLO that it made at the Rabat conference — I believe in 1974 — which called it in their terms the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Now from the Arab point of view, the PLO is an organisation that seeks to represent the Palestinians. From our point of view and especially this year, we have seen the PLO pull itself further away from what we see as a process of peace.

We look for evidence that it has changed, but the evidence of this past spring has showed us something slightly different. We found this discouraging as far as the PLO was concerned. To get back to your question. This was trying to put that in that perspective. What are we telling these congressmen: We are saying that the relationship that the United States has with Saudi Arabia is a very important and very secure relationship.

It is one that is based on a maturity of interests and in some cases a mutuality of interest. According to United States' security interests, interests of the United States government, we feel that we may want to propose a sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia.

We are in that process now of trying to explain to members of the Senate the reason why we are considering such a sale even before this package is finally put together. We would hope — and this is something that is emphasised, I think, at the end of (inaudible) — we would hope that members of the Senate would maintain an open mind during this consultation process.

We have not proposed anything, either informally or formally. We have not given the formal notification. We have not given the informal notification. That process, that fifty day process, has not begun. We would hope that the relevant members of the Senate would keep their minds open and continue in this process as we are.

Question: So it is an umbrella organisation — can you — **State Department official:** The PLO is an umbrella organisation as we understand it which has, as some of its constituent members, certain groups, radical, others that have followed terrorism and that have been linked to terrorist acts.

Whenever evidence has been shown or claims have been made by these organisations within the PLO to committing certain acts of terrorism, we have condemned them vigorously. We will continue to do that. There is no change in American policy.

Question: May I take you back to the rationale which is bringing the Secretary to the region. You mentioned an evolutionary process in the peace process. Could you care to elaborate about what role you see the Soviet Union has in this evolutionary process? Is there — can you see progress on their side?

State Department official: You know we have had a number of discussions over the years with the Soviet Union about their views on the Middle East as part of the regional talks. So far we have seen some signs — we have seen certainly in tone, language, and also an effort by the Soviet Union to involve itself more in the Middle East, whether it is in the peace process.

You can see by its relationship with Israel and the sending of the counsellor delegation to Israel — it has been there now for three months, something like that — that the Soviet Union is taking a look at its whole relationship over there. You have got two countries in the east European orbit that have established interest relationships with Israel in recent months.

What we would like to see, though, is still more constructive relationships, more constructive actions from the Soviet Union, for example, on the question of the relations with Israel and also on Jewish immigration which is a very important position of policy with us. That remains. We have not seen all of the substantive changes of evolution that we would like to.

Question: At the time, the secretary mentioned that the Soviet Union should be brought into the process apart from recognition of Israel and Jewish immigration. They would have to play a more positive role in the region. Can I imply, from what you have just said, that these conditions have now been fulfilled?

State Department official: What I am saying is that we still have problems with actions by the Soviet Union. You know, you have seen a much more constructive tone in what the Soviets have said. What we would like to see also is more constructive action. We are talking about — and I just mentioned two areas, for exam-

ple, on the areas of relations with Israel and on the question of Jewish immigration.

Mr. Palakoff: Joe Palakoff, Canadian Jewish News.

You mentioned the Soviet mission that has been in Israel three months. Give us a little background. What are they doing there for three months? Are they at the Western Wall? Are they up on the Temple Mount? Are they examining the artifacts? Just what are they doing there for three months? After all, the Russian church property, they closed see in a half a day and go home.

State Department official: I think that these are questions that you best address to the Soviet Embassy and the Israeli Embassy. My understanding of the purpose of the Soviet mission — and this has been stated both by Israeli and Soviet spokesmen publicly — is to deal with counsellor issues.

Mr. Palakoff: At the American — **State Department official:** I have not been in Israel these last few months.

Mr. Palakoff: Has our embassy in Tel Aviv and our consulate in East Jerusalem been in contact with this Russian mission?

State Department official: Not that I am aware of.

Question: To what extent is the Secretary's trip to the Middle East a function that is perceived in the area to be new Soviet dynamism in the area? Is he showing the flag and saying that we are still here? We are not only focusing on the Gulf and we are not going to allow the Soviet Union to take the initiative?

State Department official: I think as you know, we have been involved very much behind the scenes in a non-public way on the issue of the peace process. The secretary has personally been involved spending considerable amount of time on that issue. He would like to see the process move forward even more than it has. There has been progress. As far as why is he making this trip now, is it in the context of because the Soviets have made moves? No.

I think that the secretary, when he gave a speech, I believe, about a month and a half ago, said no one should say that we have not tried — that we have not made the efforts to involve ourselves as much as possible and to try to bring this process to fruition; in other words, to a real negotiation between Israeli and Arab.

What we have as that goal is to bring about peace — and his own personal involvement because, he feels maybe he can contribute a little bit more towards pushing that forward a little bit faster than it has been going. We do not have great expectations of this trip. As you know, he had a very limited amount of time there, really just several days on route to Moscow. It is important, he feels, for him to make this trip at this time on route to Moscow.

Question: If it is so important, why couldn't he dedicate a little more time for it, or just make it a special tour to Israel, Jordan and Egypt if the issue is so important. **State Department official:** As I think you know, and your colleagues know as well as leaders of the countries of the region know, he has been personally very much involved in the issue of peace between Israeli and Arab and the settling of the Palestinian issue in all of its aspects.

He would like very much to see a resolution of all of these problems, to bring peace to the regions. I think he has been working on it very much since he has come into office as Secretary of State. Why doesn't he devote more time? His schedule is made up — October 22nd and October 23rd.

He is committed to another very important issue on his agenda and that is U.S./Soviet relations and arms negotiations as well as talking about the possibility of a summit later this year. I do not think that you can say that that is not an important issue in the U.S. global view. It is a very important one.

Question: If I remember correctly, the phrase which was used by the State Department normal-

ly, the Secretary will be always happy to go to the region whenever there he will be able to contribute —

State Department official: When he feels that he can contribute to the process, right.

Question: All of a sudden he feels — in spite of Charlie Hill's visit to Israel — he can contribute beyond it?

State Department official: When Charlie Hill went out there, he did not bring anything with him or take anything back with him. That was another expression of the secretary's personal involvement. The secretary's visit is part of that whole process. It has been going on for years.

Question: To shift a little bit towards what has been happening at the United Nations, can you give us some insight as to what is it that Shvartznadze promised to Secretary Shultz which allowed the United States to postpone movement on an arms embargo in the second resolution? What (inaudible) went on? Is it just gaining time, allowing more time for diplomacy efforts?

State Department official: That is basically the answer, to allow a little more time for diplomacy. As you know, the five foreign ministers represented in the five permanent members of the Security Council met at lunch last Friday and talked over this issue at depth.

They all felt that it was very important to have a unified stand; that the five countries that introduced the first resolution in the United Nations — 598 — that was passed unanimously on July 20th, called for this comprehensive cease fire, the withdrawal to boundaries, the exchange of prisoners of war, setting up of a commission to study the origins of the war and also to set up basis for reconstruction and redevelopment after the war.

The purpose of that resolution was to bring an end to the Iran/Iraq war and to bring about negotiations that would lead to a resolution of that conflict, the conflict which endangers the regions very much. It raises the tension. That is where the efforts must be done in a diplomatic sense.

That is where we felt doing it in a unified way, having all of the permanent members together on the issue, is very, very important. How do you do that? Do you push forward right away? Do you take Iran's answer as a no? You believe it is a no.

We believe that the statements that the Iranian leadership has made both in Tehran and the Iranian president last week at the United Nations General Assembly is a no. We are convinced by our colleagues on the Security Council — permanent members — that it might be worthwhile giving a little bit more time to see if you can get a positive resolution.

We are not out there trying to punish Iran. What we are trying to do is bring about negotiations that will end this war and end the tension there. That is the purpose of the resolution.

That is the purpose of the diplomatic efforts. That is the purpose of what we have been trying to do all of these months. Do you bring it about by trying to introduce a resolution that may or may not have the full support of the Security Council, or do you have that unity in tact and wait a little bit longer — patience is not unlimited.

You try to get that unity to go for a second resolution if the Iranians come up with a true negative as we believe they have already.

Question: Is this something new that you did not know before — that they had heard from the Iranians, for example, either through the Secretary General or directly?

State Department official: A couple members of the Security Council felt that they saw something positive in the Iranian response. It was very difficult for us to see that. I think several of our allies on the Security Council also found it very difficult.

(Continued on page 5)

LETTERS

For the record

To the Editor:

IN HIS report headlined "Millions worth of claims to be registered against company" (Jordan Times Sept. 14, 1987), your reporter Salameh Ne'mat mentioned that only few days after the death of Mr. Saliba Shukri Rizk, the Central Bank of Jordan issued a warning to citizens against depositing money with moneychangers because they are not licensed to carry out such financial services. In fact, this warning was not the first of its kind issued by the Central Bank to curb such dealings. The bank had issued an earlier warning in this regard in 1985, before any of the money changing firms stopped their payments to depositors. This was in addition to direct written warnings to moneychangers to avoid accepting deposits.

We felt the need to bring this to your attention.

The Central Bank of Jordan
Amman.

ملكا من الملوك

Money spent on arms could teach the world to read and write

By Barbara Bright
Renter

PARIS — Eradicating illiteracy around the globe would cost about what the world spends on armaments for three to four months.

That is wishful thinking on a grand scale, admits UNESCO literacy specialist Arthur Gillette, but it offers a potential dollars and cents solution to a problem plaguing more than a quarter of the world's population.

Despite major achievements in recent years, particularly in Africa and Asia, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation figures show that 889 million of the world's 3.2 billion adults do not know how to read and write.

Illiteracy is worst in the Third World. It affects 54 per cent of the population in Africa, 36.3 per cent in Asia, and 17.3 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Some countries — Niger, Chad, the Central African Republic, Guinea Bissau, and Haiti — have an illiteracy rate as high as 80 to 95 per cent.

"Even if you figure it costs about \$200 to teach one person — in countries like that, who will teach?" asked Gillette.

More than half the world's illiterates are in China and India. Both countries have launched massive campaigns to combat the problem.

Six countries in Asia have illiteracy rates above 50 per cent — Afghanistan (76.3), Nepal (74.4),

Pakistan (70.4), Bangladesh (66.9), India (56.3), and Papua New Guinea (54.5).

North Yemen, at 86 per cent, is the worst case in the Arab World. Half the 50 million people in Egypt cannot read, and education ministry officials say real illiteracy may be close to 70 per cent.

But there are success stories so dramatic that even UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow's call to erase illiteracy from the globe by the year 2000 sounds like an attainable goal.

Speaking at a September 8 celebration of International Literacy Day at the agency headquarters in Paris, M'Bow said UNESCO would intensify its efforts to coordinate and stimulate national and regional actions

against illiteracy.

"These efforts, which in 1990 quite likely will be marked by the commemoration of an International Year for Literacy, aim at nothing less than the elimination of illiteracy by the year 2000," said M'Bow.

Although China still accounts for 200 million illiterates, the official Peking Review said last February that "in the past 37 years, illiteracy has fallen from 80 to 20 per cent of the population."

Ethiopia, which brought its rate of illiteracy plummeting from 93 per cent in 1976 to 34 per cent this year, is one of Africa's success stories.

Another is Zimbabwe, which has taught half a million people to read and write since 1983, dropping its illiteracy rate from 31.2 per cent at independence in 1980 to a current 26 per cent.

"I've said goodbye to 24 years of illiteracy and I'm looking forward to reading and writing for the rest of my life," said Viola Ndavangei, one of 14 women with babies strapped to their backs taking part in a Zimbabwean adult literacy class.

The group meets for two hours daily at the Dombotombo Literacy Centre in Marondera, a small farming town 74 km from Harare. Although it means an extra commitment on top of their work in the fields and at home, women like Ndavangei make up the vast majority — 84 per cent — of those attending the classes.

"We had difficulties convincing illiterate adults of the value of literacy, especially men over 50 who said they were too old," said Nelson Mphofu of the Adult Literacy Organisation of Zimbabwe (ALZO).

Tanzania, which has a per capita income of \$230 a year, has reduced its illiteracy rate from 69

per cent to 10 per cent between 1970 and 1986.

Erasing illiteracy, said Mahfuz Anam in Bangkok, where he heads the information section for UNESCO's Asia region, "is ultimately a question of political will, of realising the priority of having a literate population for development."

He continued: "Japan and South Korea have shown how investment in human resources is the key to development. They could not have achieved what they did without a massive investment in education."

He said that if some countries said they were too poor to invest in education, "the answer to them is that they are too poor not to invest in education."

But he added: "For politicians it is perhaps more worthwhile to invest in roads or buildings — there is something to see immediately. Education needs at least a 10-year gestation period."

Thailand, which won a UNESCO prize for its literacy and education programme, raised its literacy rate from 79 per cent in 1970 to 91 per cent by 1985, mobilising one million volunteers to teach about 900,000 people to read, write and count.

An Indonesian schoolteacher and village chief, Eriyah Sutardjo, won another of the UNESCO prizes for eliminating illiteracy in her central Java village of Kalibodja.

"... teach them how to cook, plant vegetables and do other household chores to avoid boredom," she told the weekly news magazine Tempo.

Her educational efforts also boosted the village annual per capita revenue from \$70 in 1971 to \$565 in 1984.

In Latin America, Cuba has the highest rate of literacy with

only 1.9 per cent were counted as not being able to read and write after a massive teaching campaign by 200,000 volunteers in the 1960s.

In Mexico, President Miguel de la Madrid said in a speech to the nation on September 1 that during his five years in office the illiteracy rate has been reduced from 14.5 per cent to 7.1 per cent of the population.

Literacy programmes are the domain of national governments, so UNESCO's function is mainly one of coordination and information exchange.

At a recent pan-European symposium, Gillette said, delegates eagerly swapped teaching material and statistics.

"The political differences disappeared," he said.

Even the world's richest societies have not escaped the problem. In the United States, adult illiteracy adviser Benita Somerville estimates that 22 million adults or 13 per cent of the population are functional illiterates and seven million of those can't read or write at all.

Functional illiterates, she told Reuters, are those who can't read or write sufficiently well to function in society. "That doesn't mean they can't sign their name or read street signs but that's about all they can do," she said.

In France, where a Socialist youth organisation, the Federation Lagrange, has launched a campaign to offer refresher courses to an estimated five million functional illiterates, the campaign symbol is a pair of spectacles turned upside down.

Adults who can't make sense of what they read, said the organisation, often mask their handicap by giving the excuse: "I forgot my glasses."

Evil towers

I DON'T know what is the secret behind this great attraction that Ammanites have for the Eiffel Tower. In Paris there is the one and only, huge and dominating, Eiffel Tower. In Amman we have hundreds of Eiffel Towers on the rooftops of houses and villas; they serve as bases for TV antennas.

And people are competing with their individual interpretation of the famous monument. Some use medium-size Eiffel Towers, while others go for the huge size — one that you can see from far away. But tall towers equipped with the right antennas allows one to watch a variety of TV programmes. There are also Eiffel Towers, which are lit up like Christmas trees. But after all, maybe they should. During night time, with helicopters flying over the city, Eiffel Towers could be dangerous; to light them wouldn't be such a bad idea.

But, I wonder, why the Eiffel Tower in particular? Nobody has been able to answer my question. Why not the Pisa Tower for example, I keep on asking myself.

Probably because of its inclined posture the Pisa Tower wouldn't fit well on rooftops.

As an alternative, one could use Jerash column-like antenna poles. Why not? It would certainly have a more local touch than an Eiffel Tower, don't you think?

Or maybe even a statue of Rabbeth Ammann?

And maybe, simply and plainly, people could use antennas as antennas.

Shultz to push Mideast peace process during visit

(Continued from page 4)

Question: How long are you giving it, just something, time wise?

State Department official: We are not putting a time limit on it, but I would think a couple of weeks would be sufficient to find out once and for all where the Iranians stand.

Mr. Polakoff: This Polakoff again.

State Department official: I recognise the voice.

Question: I understand that Mr. Shamir's office issued the statement that the question of the international conference is not going to be on the agenda of the Shamir/Shultz talks. Can you confirm it?

State Department official: The whole aspect of Middle East peace, the peace process, will be on the agenda. The logistics of getting the trip underway, with the exception of the advance on the 18th of October, has not yet been settled.

I do not know exactly when the secretary will be leaving, the order that he is going to be visiting countries and how the whole trip will work. I know one day when he has to be in Israel and also we know a day when he has to be in Moscow. As far as, on the agenda — first of all, what is our position on the international conference, it has not changed.

I think Phyllis dealt with that on the record before, so you have that. As far as will it come up there? I assume that it will. I assume that an international conference will be one of the issues that we will probably bring up. We understand that the positions of the various parties are as far as the international conference is.

We have similar reservations to Mr. Shamir on many aspects of an international conference. We are not weathered to it. We are looking for our ideas, ways to move forward to bring about peace, to bring about real negotiations in that bilateral format, that direct format that we know will work.

Question: Can you comment on today's publication about the split in opinion in the State Department concerning the decision to close the PLO office? This is one question.

The second is: What will be the United States criteria and conditions to pull back from the Gulf? State Department official: On the first question, as you know, a

decision has been made — a unified administration position regarding the Palestine information office. I do not think it is right for me to comment about decisions that might have taken place before that decision was made.

On the second thing, what is it going to take for the United States to pull out of the Gulf, I think we have all said it many times — a reduction in tensions that would allow us to do that.

The reason why we are in the Gulf is history. We have been in the Gulf in a military presence — small since 1949. We have very important interests strategic, vital interests in the Gulf.

If the conditions are developed that would see a reduction in tension because of that war — and it is a war between Iran and Iraq that has caused a raise in tension, then we are ready to lower our profiles there.

As long as we have this kind of tension — as long as we have the kind of threat to important — to vital American interests, then we have to stay there to protect us. That is very clear.

The United States has vital interests there. We are protecting our own interests there. We are protecting ships that were formally owned by Kuwait and that are now under the United States flag. We made a commitment to that and we are keeping that commitment.

As you know, there have been, because of mining for example, of international waterways by Iran, an increase in tension which has also sparked a European response and which has brought about a further European involvement in the Gulf in mine sweeping and protection of their own interests.

They (Europeans) see it from their own national point of view as well — that this is a possible threat to their interests and that is why they are there. We see it as a possible threat to our interests and that is why we are there. As far as reducing them, when the tension reduces, when the threat to the interest reduces, then we can see about reducing our presence.

Right now the way things are, we have a commitment to protect ourselves and protect our interests.

Ms. Wahaba: With that, I thank you very much for giving us your time. Thank you all for attending.



Florida law enforcement girds for guns galore on Oct. 1

By Richard Cole
The Associated Press

MIAMI — Boosters hail it as a triumph of the right to bear firearms, but police fear that when Florida's new gun law goes into effect, routine fender-bender traffic accidents could turn into wild west-style shootouts.

"As of Oct. 1, all Floridians can strap on a sidearm to plain view without any kind of permit. If they prefer, to conceal the weapon, they can join up to 60,000 residents expected to apply for new streamlined state permits.

"This could set us back 100 years to the time of the wild west," a gloomy Broward County sheriff Nick Navarro said last week. Fort Lauderdale police chief Joe Gerwens has told his officers to disarm anyone carrying a gun near the scene of an incident.

Shooting ranges in the Miami area, meanwhile, are jammed. Since June, the Tamiami range and gun shop has graduated 3,000 people from the concealed weapon permit course required by the state. The American indoor gun range in Pembroke Park is processing 400 to 500 people a month.

"There's a lot of bad guys out on the street," said Andrew Plana, 28, who runs a Miami optical store. "Knowing you have a gun around gives you security."

He said his mother was held up once at the family store so his parents are taking the concealed weapons course at Tamiami as well.

The law, approved by the legislature in April, eliminated almost all local control of handguns. It was a direct slap to urban areas like Dade and Broward that had tightly regulated guns.

Broward County, for example, had only 24 permits prior to the change — but so far almost 2,400 county residents have applied to carry concealed guns under the new law.

Secretary of state Jim Smith, whose office now administers the permits, estimates 40,000 to 60,000 Floridians will eventually file applications, and most will be approved. So far about 35 per cent of the applications come from Dade County, which has about 15 per cent of the state's population.

The provision attracting the most alarm is the elimination of the prohibition against wearing a pistol openly.

The new law bars brandishing arms in a threatening manner, but in theory anyone can now strap on a holster and walk down main street. Some lawmakers say allowing the public display of guns was a legislative oversight, but the laws' backers say they don't want it changed.

Gerwens said he's not sure how legal his plan is to order officers to disarm people carrying guns near the scene of a crime incident, "but it would be preposterous for the policeman to hand the gun back.... We have to rely on our commonsense."

South Florida law enforcement chiefs met last week to try to come up with a policy to deal with

sidearms as quickly as possible, said Miami police spokeswoman Cori Zywotow.

Deputy Attorney General Jim York faults the law for trying to set the same standard for heavily populated urban areas as it does for rural communities, where guns are commonplace.

"Life in the big city is a constant potential conflict," agreed state representative Mike Friedman of Miami Beach, who opposed the law. "A gun in that situation is tantamount to throwing gasoline on a fire."

The law sets down simple rules for concealed weapons permits — excluding only minors, felons and those with certain physical and mental disabilities — and transferred authority to the state.

The law's backers consider much of the opposition to the new law little more than hysteria.

"The best argument I can give you is that 33 other states have 'open carry' laws," said state representative Ron Johnson, the author of the gun legislation. "Louisiana even has this written into their constitution. How many people do you see carrying weapons" in New Orleans?

Gun shop owners say that while the concealed permit provision is keeping their ranges busy, the new law has not appreciably increased gun sales.

Mike A. Freire, general manager at Tamiami, said this year's sales are up only about 5 per cent over last year.

"Most of those applying for permits already have guns anyway," said Freire. He said the vast majority of people using the gun range are store owners or business people fearful of robberies.

Callers in NY and USSR trade questions on international radio show

By John F. Bonfatti
The Associated Press

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Callers from western New York and all over the Soviet Union swapped questions and answers Sept. 27 on an unprecedented international radio call-in talk show, discussing topics from music to higher education.

"I think we've got a winner here," said Thomas Stoner, owner and chairman of the Stoner Broadcasting System, which broadcast the two-hour call-in show over three upstate New York radio stations in Buffalo, Rochester and Binghamton.

The show used translators to allow callers to ask questions that would be answered by callers in the other country.

An arrangement before the broadcast limited discussion to social problems, family, profes-

sions and education, and callers in both countries found plenty to discuss in those areas.

Many of the questions from Soviet callers revolved around the kinds of financial assistance available to U.S. citizens from the government. American callers asked about Soviet citizens' individual freedoms.

One caller from the Soviet Union, Serena from the Ural Mountains, asked Americans what they felt about "perestroika," or the reforms Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has instituted to make his country more productive.

"I've followed it through the newspapers as best I can," replied Sue of Rochester. "I think everything here has the potential for working if the people want to support it."

"In the U.S., higher education costs a lot of money," said Vitaly in the Soviet Union. "What assistance is given by the government to poor people to get an education?"

Calvin, a medical student at upstate New York's Keuka College, told him: "There are many loan programmes and state and federal aid for students who want to go to school but have no money. If you have the desire to go to school, you can find it."

The show initially was to be broadcast only in the Moscow area on the Gostel Radio Station, but Stoner said that "20 minutes before the show, they told me they'd hooked up the whole Soviet Union."

Host John Leslie told American callers their Soviet audience was 200 million people, and

Soviet callers claimed addresses ranging from Siberia to the Ural Mountains.

Gennadi Gasparian, who serves on the English-speaking foreign desk of Gostel Radio, told Stoner after the show: "We had so many calls on hold, we couldn't answer all the calls. We had people waiting for minutes."

He added: "This was a major event in our country. The media gave it wide promotion."

Stoner said discussions were under way to set up the radio dialogue on a regular basis. He said it cost his company about \$100,000.

During the show, Boh of West Wolcott asked, "Is a person's employment determined by the government or others or are they free to go into any employment they want?"

Soviet host Yuryeniy Pavlov said the Soviet constitution guarantees citizens the right to pick the career of their choice and Vladimir, calling long-distance from Siberia, talked about his change of career.

After studying physics for a year in college, "I decided to change work" and became a linguist.

A caller in Niagara Falls asked the Soviet audience what kind of self-employment prospects are available, and Pavlov said his audience might not be aware of recent changes in Soviet law.

"Beginning in May of this year, there was new legislation on self-employment which permits a person as he wishes... to be self-employed and what they can produce, they can sell."



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World's top cricket event opens

Indian premier inaugurates Reliance Cup amid heavy security

NEW DELHI, India (Agencies) — The world's top cricketing event, the eight-nation World Cup, was declared open by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Wednesday amid unusually tight security for a sporting event.

At least 3,000 policemen, sniffer dogs and army bomb disposal squads almost eclipsed the cricket, traditionally known as the "gentleman's game."

Mr. Gandhi, who escaped an assassination attempt a year ago, is under death threats from militant Sikhs waging a separatist war in India's northern Punjab state. Mr. Gandhi, wearing a bullet-proof vest beneath his shirt, shook hands with all the players from the eight participating countries.

For security reasons, he did not go down to the field to greet them but they filed up the stadium stands to his seat.

"I welcome the participants to the Reliance Cup, and I declare the Reliance Cup tournament open," Mr. Gandhi said.

Hundreds of gas balloons were then released, but many did not take off and players were seen stomping them.

About 50,000 spectators were at the 75,000-seat Jawaharlal Nehru stadium to watch the formal inauguration followed by a one-day international between India and Pakistan.

Besides co-hosts India and Pakistan, the teams participate in the World Cup are England, Australia, West Indies, Sri Lanka, New Zealand and Zimbabwe.

The first World Cup match is scheduled for Hyderabad, Pakistan, Oct. 8 with the hosts taking on Sri Lanka.

Play in India will begin Oct. 9 in Madras, with India taking on Australia.

The finals will be played starting Nov. 8 in the east Indian metropolis of Calcutta, known for its avid sports fans.

Each participating team is guaranteed £200,000 (\$367,860). Winning a match will garner a team £1,500 (\$2,460) more. Losing semi-finalists will get £6,000 (\$9,835), the runner-up will get £12,000 (\$19,670) and the winner will collect £30,000 (\$49,180).

The "man of the match" award is set at £9,300 (\$15,245).

The West Indies, who lost the cup to India in the 1983 play, is the 7-to-4 favourite to win the tournament this time, Britain's Ladbrokes said in London Tuesday.

The India-Pakistan match Wednesday was the 26th one-day encounter between the traditional rivals. India has won nine and Pakistan 15. One match was abandoned.

The weather was unusually hot — 37 degrees Celsius (99 degrees Fahrenheit) — because this year's monsoon rains have failed, bringing widespread drought to India.



Sunil Gavaskar



Imran Khan

Proceeds from Wednesday's game will go to drought relief. Mr. Gandhi watched the play for about an hour, then left with his wife, Sonia.

The stands above Mr. Gandhi, which hold 9,000 people, were kept vacant by the police to prevent any attack from the rear.

Even the ceremonial bands were made up of the New Delhi police.

A sign reading "cricket for peace" flashed on the field's electronic scoreboard. The words

were beside the game symbol — a dove carrying a cricket bat and the world on its wings.

Pakistan won the toss and put India in to bat in a charity one-day cricket match on Wednesday after Mr. Gandhi formally opened the World Cup championship.

Javed Miandad, leading Pakistan for this match in the absence of Imran Khan, tossed with Kapil Dev for the 50-overs a side match on a firm looking pitch. India capped their dashing Sikh bats-

man Navjot Singh Sidhu, 24, for the match, which is classified a one-day international for drought victims.

England's cricket team has a casualty before the first ball is bowled in the eight-nation World Cup competition.

Vice captain John Emburey sprained his ankle while playing tennis early Wednesday.

"John has been advised a week's rest," team physiotherapist Laurie Brown told the associated press.

Wilkinson trounces Gilbert in Transamerica Open

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Tim Wilkinson, lunging and diving for his volleys, scored the third upset of the first round of the Transamerica Open on Tuesday by defeating third-seeded Brad Gilbert.

Wilkinson, of the United States, capitalised on his aggressive net coverage to beat the 14th-ranked Gilbert in a two hour and 45 minute match, 7-5, 6-7, 7-6.

On Monday, second-seeded Tim Mayotte of the United States and fourth-seeded Henri Leconte of France lost.

Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia was scheduled to play Wednesday night.

Wilkinson attributed his win to good court coverage and playing the big points well.

"I made some unbelievable shots," the 27-year-old pro said. "I know I can beat anybody out there and I'm willing to play 100 per cent."

Then he added: "of course I can lose to anybody, too."

Gilbert said he was beaten by an inability to cash in on his opportunities.

"I played sloppy right off the bat," Gilbert said, referring to the first game of the match when he had double break point on Wilkinson and let him off the hook. "He was more opportunistic than I was and he was able to sneak by."

In another evening match, fifth-seeded David Pate defeated fellow American Derrick Rostagno, 6-4, 6-4.

Earlier, seventh-seeded Kevin Curren, still looking for the form that took him to the Wimbledon finals two years ago, defeated

American Glenn Layendecker to move into the second round.

The south African who resides in Austin, Texas, and ranks 29th won 6-4, 6-2. He broke serve in the first game of the first set and twice in the second, while never losing his own.

In other first round matches, eighth-seeded Jay Berger, Todd Nelson and Jim Grabb, all of the U.S., advanced.

Grabb beat a former teammate, Patrick McEnroe, whose older brother John is sitting this tournament out for the first time

in 11 years due to a 60-day suspension. Grabb won 6-2, 6-2, over Stanford's no. 1 varsity man who had received a wild card entry.

Nelson was a lucky loser from the qualifying tournament. He got called when Paul Annacone was unable to play because of a back problem.

Curren defeated John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors at Wimbledon in 1985 before losing a close final to Boris Becker.

"I think I am a better player now than then," Curren said.

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

1. Bridging author
5. Court statement
10. Lotion
14. Farm measure
15. With full force
16. Silk worm
17. Songwriter
20. Limb
21. Dobbin's lead
22. Contract
23. Saddle root
24. Sounding and darning
26. Songwriter
31. Noddy party
32. Augments
33. Air antelope
36. Measures out
38. One of a pair
39. Mountain pass
41. Slangy word
42. 26A's advice
46. Division word
47. True
48. Model maker's wood
51. Ripened
52. Rapper's need
53. Tied pair by
57. 17A
59. Air, river
60. Heckneyed
61. Shower
62. Vast expanses
63. Rocky debris
64. Choir voice

DOWN

1. Concealed
5. Building fence
8. Fair taste
9. Fill jo
10. Superstition
14. Lager holder
15. Building from
16. High explosive
17. Convergences
18. Tiny
19. Blackbird
20. Mendable
21. Yemen native
22. Sled
29. Girelle's cousin
30. Away from
31. Mythological dig bird
34. Garden area
35. Glove
36. Retribution
37. Convergences
38. Breakfast or dinner
40. O'Monaghs
41. Commerce
43. Busses
44. Sock type
45. Indian tent
48. Heav
49. "Just — doct — en — doris" (Lauder)
50. Ms. Falana
51. Armadillo
52. Iridescent gem
53. Landed
54. Sporting town
56. Cure
57. Catchall abbr. (Lauder)
58. Mouths

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

1. BRIDGING
5. COURT
10. LOTION
14. FARM
15. WITH FULL FORCE
16. SILK WORM
17. SONGWRITER
20. LIMB
21. DOBBIN'S LEAD
22. CONTRACT
23. SADDLE ROOT
24. SOUNDING AND DARNING
26. SONGWRITER
31. NODDY PARTY
32. AUGMENTS
33. AIR ANTELOPE
36. MEASURES OUT
38. ONE OF A PAIR
39. MOUNTAIN PASS
41. SLANGY WORD
42. 26A'S ADVICE
46. DIVISION WORD
47. TRUE
48. MODEL MAKER'S WOOD
51. RIPENED
52. RAPPER'S NEED
53. TIED PAIR BY
57. 17A
59. AIR, RIVER
60. HECKNEYED
61. SHOWER
62. VAST EXPANSSES
63. ROCKY DEBRIS
64. CHOIR VOICE

DOWN

1. CONCEALED
5. BUILDING FENCE
8. FAIR TASTE
9. FILL JO
10. SUPERSTITION
14. LAGER HOLDER
15. BUILDING FROM
16. HIGH EXPLOSIVE
17. CONVERGENCES
18. TINY
19. BLACKBIRD
20. MENDABLE
21. YEMEN NATIVE
22. SLED
29. GIRELLE'S COUSIN
30. AWAY FROM
31. MYTHOLOGICAL DIG BIRD
34. GARDEN AREA
35. GLOVE
36. RETRIBUTION
37. CONVERGENCES
38. BREAKFAST OR DINNER
40. O'MONAGHS
41. COMMERCE
43. BUSES
44. SOCK TYPE
45. INDIAN TENT
48. HEAV
49. "JUST — DOCT — EN — DORIS" (LAUDER)
50. MS. FALANA
51. ARMADILLO
52. IRIDESCENT GEM
53. LANDED
54. SPORTING TOWN
56. CURE
57. CATCHALL ABBR. (LAUDER)
58. MOUTHS

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Swiss track star vows to fight ban

BERN, Switzerland (AP) — Swiss runner Sandra Gasser said she will fight to prove that she is innocent of illegal drug use, and the country's media reacted with outrage Wednesday against the verdict that stripped her of the bronze she won at the Rome world championships.

The verdict, which forbids her from competing for two years, will keep her out of next year's Olympics.

"I know that I have not taken any forbidden substance," the 25-year-old Gasser told the lead-

ing Swiss sports newspaper, "Sport," in an interview published Wednesday. "That gives me the strength to do everything to resolve this case and to obtain a lifting of the ban."

The verdict was issued Tuesday by the London-based International Amateur Athletic Federation after two urine samples taken from Gasser after the 1,500-metre final Sept. 5 showed traces of testosterone, a hormone used to build muscles.

The Swiss Athletic Federation announced it would refuse to

accept the IAAF decision "for the time being" because several questions remained, including a divergence in the results of the two steroid tests. Federation officials hinted they suspected a laboratory error or even sabotage.

"Scandal! Sandra convicted, but on rotten evidence," ran the five-inch (12.7 cm) headline of Zurich's "Blick," the country's top-circulation newspaper.

"The people support me," Gasser said in the "Sport" interview.

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FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB-TUNEIB

FIRST RACE 3.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Aly Faeed El Saad	J. El Saad	Khalideldin	Rasheed	56
2. Nimr El Hmoud	Sahary	Mahmoud	A. Jagehel	58
3. Nimr El Hmoud	Borkan	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	50
4. Nimr El Hmoud	I. Rabadan	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	48 S
5. Sarah Aly El Saad	Saad Aly	Khalideldin	Yousef	50
6. Noal Aly El Saad	Hany El Khair	Khalideldin	Yousef	50
7. Mamdouh El Hadeed	Hibab	Owner	Thamin	48 S
8. Ibrahim Hany Bsharat	Adal	Khalideldin	George	50
9. Raja Wasi Bsharat	M. Dine	Khalideldin	George	48 S

THIRD RACE 3.50 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mashhour Faisal A. Jnab	El Fahdh	Owner	Suliman	54.5
2. Zaid Faisal A. Jnab	Rabobah	Adnan	George	54 S
3. Samy Yacoub Madres	A. El Fawans	Adnan	Yousef	53
4. Mamdouh El Hadeed	Rohanin	Owner	Yousef	51 S
5. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stabile	Sarim	Abbas	Fawaz	50
6. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stabile	Fozan	Abbas	Kasim	50
7. Kamal Wasi Bsharat	Nasim	Khalideldin	Rasheed	50
8. Najla Wasi Bsharat	Shababak	Owner	Rasheed	48 S
9. Adil Mohammad A. El Hady	Saharacil	Owner	Mahmoud	48 S
10. Nimr El Hmoud	Sahel	Mahmoud	Owner	48 S
11. Lazzam El Neel	Jamilh	Owner	Owner	48 S

FIFTH RACE 4.40 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mashal El Faez	El Zafir	Nmhm	58	
2. Mashal El Faez	A. El Tareb	Nmhm	58	
3. Khalil Haddadin	A. El Zaman	Owner	A. Jabir	56
4. Khalil Haddadin	H. Maen	Owner	53	
5. Samy Haddadin	Waheed	George	George	53
6. Nimr El Hmoud	Mahmoud	Mahmoud	51 S	
7. Kamal Wasi Bsharat	H. El Romman	Khalideldin	Rasheed	50
8. Faisal Awwad El Faez	Nasrin	Owner	Kasim	48 S
9. Mohammad Yousef A. Swaitir	Rawan	Owner	Owner	48 S

SECOND RACE 3.25 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 2000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mohammad Khalil Marley	Saad Hazim	Owner	Yousef	62
2. Oudh El Kary	Kawabib	Owner	Ahmad	62
3. Mashhour Faisal A. Jnab	N. El-Sali	Owner	Suliman	60
4. Mohammad A. El Naby	Makadeer	Owner	57	
5. Dr. A. El Hafeez A. Wandy	Z. Maen	Owner	Mahmoud	57
6. Mohammad A. El Naby	Almalhon	Owner	54 S	
7. Ghalib A. Jabir & Badr Haran	Imad	Owner	Rasheed	53
8. Sakir Fahad Lawansh	Ghannom	Owner	Fawaz	52
9. Suliman Salman Khawarath	Talla	Owner	Kasim	52

FOURTH RACE 4.15 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Farhan Faith Oudh	El Baze	Owner	Dalalath	56
2. Dary Basher Sbail	A. Elzawahin	Owner	A. Jabir	54 S
3. Talib Ismail El Naby	Ghazah	Owner	Kasim	54 S
4. Awwad Mahmoud Makhramad	M. Tanik	Owner	53	
5. Yaha Mohammad Khalil	N. Fara	Owner	51 S	
6. Nael Shabakh Hadeed	Mashhour	Owner	Ahmad	50
7. Saad El Om Rida Saad	Isar	Owner	A. Amarah	50
8. Dr. A. El Hafeez A. Wandy	Z. Maen	Owner	George	50
9. Hazza Tawel A. Jnab	M. Lath	Owner	50	
10. Hisham Mohammad Tawelek	K. Bassam	Owner	Mwalak	48 S
11. Adnan Mohammad A. El Hady	M. Khalid	Owner	48 S	
12. Ata Mazin Abbady	Rihanin	Owner	Rasheed	48 S
13. Mikhlid Dawesh Bakheet	S. Mikhlid	Owner	Mahmoud	48 S
14. Nawwal Mabrouh El Faez	Rasheed	Owner	48 S	
15. Mughal Mughal El Faez	A. Mughal	Owner	50	
16. Nael Edd A. Jnab	Indaa	Owner	48 S	

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هذا هو الرجل

Indian border troops alert after fighting with Pakistan

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian troops have been put on "full battle readiness" in northern Kashmir state after clashes with Pakistan over a disputed border glacier, a Defence Ministry official said Wednesday.

"We are under orders to repulse any future Pakistani attack," said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

"Our troops will react with full military might if Pakistan again attacks in the Siachen Glacier area," the official said. He said for security reasons, he could not release troop figures.

Late Tuesday, the Defence Ministry said Indian troops repulsed "battalion-sized attacks" by Pakistan on three nights in the past week. The attacks reportedly occurred on Sept. 23-25.

The ministry said the attacks, preceded by artillery barrages, were accompanied by rocket and missile fire. Casualties were reported on both sides, but no figures have been released.

The 80-kilometre long Siachen Glacier, the longest in the Himalayas, overlooks both Chinese and Indian military concentrations in nearby valleys.

The glacier is located on a United Nations-supervised ceasefire line created after Pakistan invaded Kashmir in 1948 and occupied one-third of the state's territory.

The two countries have fought three wars since the subdivision of the subcontinent in 1947 into Muslim Pakistan and Hindu-dominated India. Two of the wars have involved disputes over Kashmir.

There have been a series of confrontations on the glacier since late 1983, but the clashes last week were the largest ever reported.

There have been no reports from either Pakistan or China on the latest clashes.

"The Pakistani troops made a simultaneous attempt to take control of four passes," Defence Ministry spokesman Prem Chand Arya told the Associated Press on Wednesday.

The passes are the main access

to the glacier, which provides a "backdoor" to the Indian-controlled Ladakh region. That region contains India's only mountain military airfield.

"The Pakistani units have suffered very heavy casualties in these operations," the spokesman said. He said Indian losses were fewer, but declined to give figures.

The Press Trust of India, an independent news agency, said 150 Pakistani troops were killed in the confrontation.

Julio Suarez, the officer in charge of the U.N. military observer group in India and Pakistan, said the first he heard of the fighting was from newspaper reports Wednesday.

India and Pakistan agreed during Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's visit in December 1985 to New Delhi that the issue would be worked out through negotiations. Several rounds of talks, however, have been unsuccessful.

Pakistan has called on the United Nations to help resolve the impasse, but India insists that it should be resolved without outside help.

Gorbachev leaves for Murmansk

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev who reappeared on Tuesday after a seven-week absence from public view, left Moscow on Wednesday for the northern port of Murmansk. TASS news agency reported.

It gave no details of his programme in the ice-free port above the Arctic Circle, a major fishing centre close to the Soviet Union's northern naval bases.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev, asked on Tuesday why Mr. Gorbachev was leaving Moscow so soon after returning from holiday, said he had a full work schedule both in and outside the capital.

The reappearance of Mr. Gorbachev, looking tanned and relaxed after a month on the Black Sea, ended speculation about his health and political standing.

Soviet television showed him on Tuesday addressing a delegation from the France-USSR Friendship Association, including former French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Mr. Gorbachev greeted Mr. Mauroy's group of 370 politicians, clergymen, cultural figures and other members of the "Initiative 87" visit to Moscow.

Mr. Mauroy told the Associated Press after the meeting, Mr. Gorbachev seemed "in excellent health and in good form." He said the Soviet leader remarked that he had been working on a book during his month-long vacation.

The delegation leader said the meeting with Mr. Gorbachev lasted about two hours, during which the Soviet leader spoke of the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and answered questions from the group.

Mr. Pyadyshev told reporters at a regular news briefing that reports Mr. Gorbachev had been ill were "false and nonsense and have absolutely no grounds."

Official Radio Moscow also reported the meeting took place but gave no details.

The General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev is meeting a delegation of the French public in Moscow. Radio Moscow said in its English-language broadcast.

Manila troops brace for possible military coup

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — The military deployed troops around Manila early Wednesday after receiving reports that mutinous soldiers might attempt to overthrow President Corason Aquino, a senior officer said.

There were no reports of any attacks by midday, and commercial activity in the city was normal. Troops were stationed at checkpoints along the major expressway leading north from Manila, but traffic was proceeding without interruption.

Officials in Rizal province, east of Manila, said constabulary troops on Wednesday intercepted an army platoon heading for the capital from a garrison in Laguna province.

But the platoon leader claimed the men were going to Manila to demand the removal of their company commander and not to take part in a mutiny, said constabulary sources, speaking on condition of anonymity. The men were detained without incident, the officials said.

Col. Emiliano Templo, chief of staff of the Capital Regional Command, said the military received word late Tuesday that mutinous troops planned to enter the capital from Bulacan province, north of Manila.

Col. Templo said Brig.-Gen. Ramon Montano, commander of a new anti-coup force, deployed an army battalion and two marine companies along major traffic arteries on the northern edge of the capital.

Philippine Constabulary and army troops were sent to Muntinlupa and Antipolo.

There were no reports of mutineers being seen, but Col. Templo urged the public to report any suspicious troop movements.

About 2,000 mutineers attacked the presidential palace, broadcast stations and military garrisons on Aug. 28. At least 53 people were killed and hundreds wounded in the failed coup attempt.

Mutiny leader Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan escaped with about half his force and has vowed to continue his struggle against Mrs. Aquino.

"To avoid what happened on Aug. 28, Gen. Montano took immediate security measures so that if there really was any movement, they would not be able to enter Manila and the confrontation would be outside," Col. Templo said.

Col. Templo told radio station DZRZ that the alert followed reports that Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabatuan and another renegade officer had joined forces for a possible attack on the capital.

The military claims to have been searching for Col. Cabatuan in connection with a January coup attempt. Col. Cabatuan turned up in Manila late Tuesday and told reporters at a secret location that he and others had formed a "nationalist provisional government" to oust Mrs. Aquino.

Young French more afraid of war than AIDS — poll

PARIS (AP) — They are optimistic but afraid of war, apolitical but aware of their civic rights, attached to the family and for the most part happy — such is the state of young people in France, according to a recent poll.

The survey, that polled 610 French men and women between the ages of 16 and 24, showed that 29 per cent have registered to vote, and only 7 per cent are members of a political party.

But 94 per cent said they intend to vote in the upcoming presidential election.

Among those mentioned as possible candidates in 1988, Socialist President Francois Mitterrand garnered the most support among the young — 36 per cent. Four per cent supported centrist right-wing presidential contender Jean-Marie Le Pen,

the only announced candidate. Two per cent said they would vote for the Communist Party candidate, Andre Lajoinie, with the rest spread between four other candidates and the uncommitted.

Asked about the future of their generation, 57 per cent said they were optimistic. A larger percentage, 74 per cent, said they were optimistic about their own individual future.

However, their optimism was tempered by a fear of war, felt by 34 per cent of those polled. Eighteen per cent feared terrorism, 16 per cent were anxious about unemployment, 13 per cent worried about racism, 10 per cent feared danger from France's numerous nuclear power plants and 8 per cent were afraid of AIDS.

Fiji political, military leaders meet

WELLINGTON (R) — Fiji's military and political leaders met on Wednesday and agreed to seek a solution to the crisis following last Friday's coup, New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said in a statement.

Mr. Marshall said Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau had arranged the meeting between coup leader Col. Sitiveni Rabuka and Mr. Timoci Bavadra, who was ousted as Prime Minister in Col. Rabuka's first coup on May 14 and Ratu Sir

Kamisesu Mara, prime minister until elections won by Mr. Bavadra early this year.

Mr. Marshall said he understood the leaders would meet again on Monday to try to hammer out a settlement.

"The news that the governor-general has brought together Ratu Mara, Dr. Bavadra and Col. Rabuka and persuaded them that they would work together to bring Fiji back from the brink is just the sort of development we have been hoping for," Mr. Mar-

shall said.

"I was delighted when (New Zealand High Commissioner) Rod Gates let me know a short time ago that this measure of agreement had been reached," Mr. Marshall said in his late-evening statement.

"I understand that the three principals will be meeting with the governor-general again on Monday after a period of reflection and consultation to hammer out an agreement."

Najib named Afghan head of state

ISLAMABAD (R) — Najib, leader of the Soviet-backed government of Afghanistan, was appointed head of state on Wednesday, official Kabul Radio said.

The 40-year-old general secretary of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan

(PDPA) was elected president of the Revolutionary Council, the country's legislature. The post carries the position of national president.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, said Najib was elected president of both the council and the council's presidium. Former

caretaker head of state Haji Mohammad Tasmakani was made first vice-president of the presidium.

Tasmakani, a man believed by Western Afghan-watchers in Islamabad to have little political power, took over the presidency last November.

Florida's liberal gun law goes into effect today

MIAMI (R) — A new Florida law that will allow virtually anyone to carry a concealed weapon goes into effect on Thursday, and one policeman said he is "just plain scared."

The new law was passed by the state legislature in May with the encouragement of the National Rifle Association (NRA) and signed by the state's conservative governor, Bob Martinez.

According to state officials, some 130,000 permits will be issued annually under the new regulations.

Both critics and proponents of handguns agree the law is the most liberal in America. Under its provisions anyone who does not have a criminal record is entitled to purchase a \$125 state permit to carry a concealed weapon after passing a brief course — one to two hours — in gun safety.

"Can you imagine everyone carrying a concealed weapon just because they want to?" asked one Miami police sergeant. "It will be like Dodge City in the old days."

Amnesty cites 129 nations for alleged rights abuses

LONDON (R) — Amnesty International said Wednesday it received reports of alleged human rights abuses last year from 129 nations, encompassing four-fifths of the members of the United Nations and every political ideology.

In its annual survey, the London-based human rights group also accused the world's richest nations, particularly in North America and Western Europe, of ignoring the plight of political refugees and turning them away in increasing numbers.

The 400-page report cites thousands of examples of alleged rights abuses, ranging from the jailing of draft evaders in many European countries to government-backed torture and mass killings in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Alleged atrocities cited by Amnesty International included the massacre of more than 150 prisoners by Peruvian security forces, the executions by stoning of eight people in Iran and the use of amputations as a judicial punishment in Saudi Arabia.

In a summary of the report, Amnesty International said "governments of every political persuasion have imprisoned their citizens for holding dissenting views, tried them unfairly or detained them without any trial at all, often in appalling conditions."

"Victims have also 'disappeared,' or been tortured or subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment that included judicial whippings and mutilations. Hundreds of others have been put to death by being stoned, having their heads cut off, or by being hanged, shot, gassed, poisoned or electrocuted."

Amnesty International, now 26 years old, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 for its human rights campaigning, mainly on behalf of political prisoners.

It also opposes the death penalty as cruel and inhuman punishment and a violation of the right to life, and cited the United States for carrying out 18 executions in 1986. It said a record 1,838 prisoners were on U.S. death rows by the end of the year.

Worldwide, 743 prisoners were known to have been executed in 39 countries and 1,272 were sentenced to death in 67 countries, the report said. It said the figures represent only documented executions, the actual number being "certainly higher."

The 1987 survey gives a country-by-country accounting of work by Amnesty International's more than 500,000 volunteers last year in 129 nations, nearly all of which belong to the 159-member

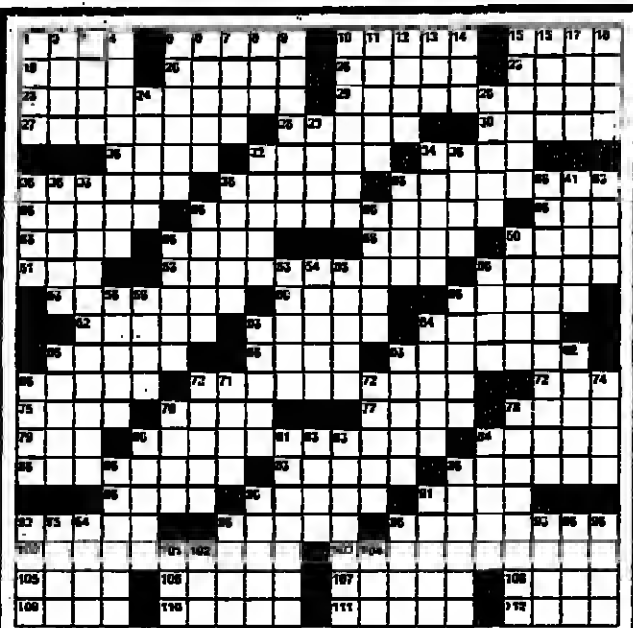
WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Eitzen

PEACE BE WITH YOU
By Martha J. De Witt

ACROSS
1 Hole-making tool
2 Contain
3 Justice
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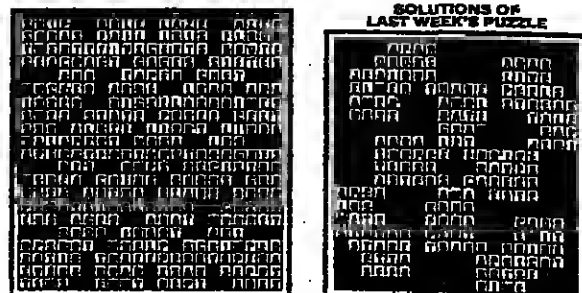


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Real tightwad and high roller champion was nicknamed "Champagne."
2. Odd, unlikely telephone rings that wait impatiently like bold wrong
3. Why our television is a medium: it's neither rare nor very well done.
4. A blind mouse in the house made mad housewife blow a fuse.

Cryptograms

1. DELITE DENOY GLAO EWA TLGN IQ APH-
NOTE. WA RLCT WA O GWC OWH. O ADORR
ROFN LBADNYA. —By Ed Huddleston
2. ICH KHXHXA XHVX QHICX TROW
VXRHXTHOX TRKH OW QACOA
COGNICX COVERT. —By Martha J. De Witt
3. LANO ISB GHICOLE ND ROUSSE UP
OZULO. UFFHBNPZ LI LAO HOUS OZULO
UZOPL. —By Barbara J. Ragg
4. NEWS OONE X BARS OELSP OXOSLK WNKA
X PARS. —By Norton Rhoades



Handwritten signature or mark.